VOLUME XL.

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EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Executor's Sale.

EXECUTOR'S SAIC.

to close up the estate of Ira O. Dibble, effer at private saic his 30-200 farm, by the said of t

ELOCUTIONIST.

LTER C. LYMAN,

55 Ada-st., 272 Chicago-av. Send for Circular. MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S lay, Oct. 21, at 10 a. m., Schools for Dancing om, 92 Market-st., near Madison. tes Side Natatorium, 504 and 505 West Madison-st sub Side - 126 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av. Tapla received at any time. For particulars send for catalogue.

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large orchards, well, stock water, etc; also,
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station, on Pan Handle and Grand Trunk
at the properties together. Title to
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interest of parcels together. The to
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into the man, in Crown Point, Lake County, Ind., on GEORGE WILLEY, AMOS ALLMAN.

PICTURE FRAMES.

all Styles Gentlemen's Dress Silk, and Soft Hats just received. est qualities and lowest prices at RNES HAT STOKE, 86 Madi-

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17.—During the day the steamer Sheboygan arrived here from Mantowoc, and reports seeing the steamer John A. Dix, which left here for Ludington Friday night, whose safety was feared, well over to the east shore, and thinks she reached her destination. A seaman was lost overboard from one of the barges in Manitowoc Bay.

At AHNAPEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THIS IS THE RECIPROCITY.

Spreial Dipatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

FOSCORA, Wis., Oct. 17.—An oid, large, darkgreen schooner came ashore here last night,
with cabin, stern, and boat gone. She has a
new jib topsail, foresail about one year old, four
jibs, a cargo of six and seven foot posts and
telegraph-poies. Nothing can be learned as to
her name and the crew. A piece of her in the
water on the beach has pieces of pain ted canvas nailed on above the plankshire.

[The Reciprocity is owned by Capt. Wilson, of
the schooner Newsboy. The cargo is insured
for \$1,200 in the Great Western.]

AT MANITOWOC.

AT GRAND HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 17.—Much anxiety

The following craft are here wind-bound: The

schooners Spray and Macy, the scows Topsy and Grant, and the steamers Muskegon and Brit-

DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 17.—The schooner Gra-

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 17.—The schooner Gra-nada, of Muskegon, went on the beach north of the piers to-night. Three men are reported lost. The mate reached the shore on part of the deck load. Capt. Linklater and one man were seen on the vessel at dark. The vessel loaded with 200,000 feet of lumber at the Me-Grath & Montgomery mill, and cleared for Chi-cago on Friday last.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. JOSEPH. Mich., Oct. 17.—The scow Magdalena. of Chicago, which went ashore at this point Monday night, was got off last night and towed into port in good order.

A fearful wind has been raging all day, but no damage to vessels or shipping about here is reported.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
DULUTR, Oct. 16.—The propeller Manistee and
schooners Maple Leaf and Belle Stevens did not
leave port, as reported yesterday, owing to the
prevalence for the last twenty-four hours of the

heaviest northeaster since the storm of November, 1872. Considerable damage has been done

er. It is still howling, and promises to be a

eft here Friday.

THIS IS THE RECIPROCITY.

UNDERWEAR.

113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st.

We invite the attention of purchasers to our stocks of the following goods:

In best English Scarlet Cashmeres Fancy and White Merinos, Silk and Pure-Silk, in 12, 16, and 20 th'ds; White, Gray, and Fancy Merinos, in best American make; Gray and Scarlet Scotch Wool; White and Scarlet Flannels; a very superior White French Flannel, with Patent Cuffs; Canton Flannel, Balbriggans, &c. The assortment is very large, and includes the productions of the best English, French, and American manufactures. Not only the finest goods are represented, but medium and low-priced as well.

1-2 HOSE.

Cashmere, Scotch Wool, Plain and Fancy Colored Merinos, Smyth's Genuine Balbriggans, in great variety of patterns; English, French, and German Goods, in more than 1,500 different colors and patterns; Brown English and French Cottons, Silks, &c.,--the largest variety of goods ever shown

GLOVES.

ular new shades; "Preville" Town Made Paris Kids, in all the new colors; Reynier Dog Skin Gloves, plain and embroidered backs; large variety of Leather-Lined Gloves and SPECIFIC CURE for and Mitts; Cloth and Rignorde, of our own importations; full stock of Walking and Driving Gloves of best English, French, and American makes.

H. S. Hdkfs. just received. Pongee Silk H. S. and Hemmed; English and French Silk Hdkfs., latest novelties; great variety of Silk Hdkfs. of American manufacture.

NECKWEAR,

From the leading English and French manufacturers, in all the latest shapes. Our immense assortment can only be appreciated

Every Department is full of New, Choice, and Desirable Goods, and offered at

Reasonable Prices!

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Offer 5,000 Haif-Chests New Crop 1880 TEAS; 500,000 CIGARS; large stock all grades TOBACCON; and 2,500 Brls. SYRUFS, all grades. In lots to Jöbbers at less than Manufactur-rs Prices. Send your mail orders and call and see us. Sole Proprietors of the celebrated

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1880. THE GREAT GALE.

Additional Intelligence from the Domain of Old Boreas.

Foundering of the David A. Wells Four Miles from the Crib.

The Ill-Fated Vessel Goes to the Bottom with Her Crew of Eight Men.

Indications Pointing to a Collision

Whereby Another Craft Was Sunk. No Tidings from the Missing

Her Owners Think She Put for Shelter to the Manitou Islands.

Steamer Alpena, of the

Goodrich Line.

Tremendous Damage Done to Shipping in the Vicinity of Sturgeon Bay.

A Train on the St. Paul & Manitoba Road Wrecked as the Result of the Storm.

Trains Blockaded on the Minnesota Southern by Snow-Drifts Ten and Twelve Feet Deep.

SATURDAY'S BLOW.

AN ABATEMENT OF ITS SEVERITY. As predicted by the weather-wise gentlemen who attend to Uncle Sam's Signal Service in the top-story of the Major Block, the storm has been followed by a comparative lull. The wind abated at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. and, though there has been a brisk breeze since then, with occasional skurries of snow, the storm may, as far as Chicago is concerned, be considered as past. According to yesterday's reports, the storm-centre was in Northern Michigan and moving eastward. The cold weather predicted came duly to hand, and Saturday night was decidedly the chilliest of the season nsinuating nature of the wind gave it at least a zero capacity in the opinion of those who were detained out at night.

At the Signal-Service office a TRIBUNE reporter met Lieut. McCiellan, who had just reached Chicago from an inspection tour of the lake Signal Stations from Detroit to this city. The Lieuten-ant reported that at St. Joe, Mich., on Saturday a very heavy gale was blowing, and the sea was very rough. The maximum velocity reached there was sixty miles an hour, but notwitastanding there were no reports of marine dis-

aster.

The Lieutenant said that there was one fact in connection with the Signal Service which those interested in shipping did not seem to fully understand, which was, that, as a general rule, Chicago did not get the full benefit of prevailing storms, which almost always went north. Shipping men often complained that the storm-signal was out when there were but very slight indications of stormy weather in Chicago, while at the same time a severe storm was raging further north which, if they disrewas raging further north which, if they disre-garded the signal and put out from harbor, they would run into with a fair prospect of disaster. No better example of this could be provided than the difference between the velocity of the wind at Chicago and at St. Joe on Saturday. If a shipper had left port in Chicago it would have only taken him a couple of hours' sail to get into a sixty, mile atory. The storm-signal is a into a sixty-mile storm. The storm-signal in a majority of cases refers to the weather which the mariner is likely to meet with up North,—a fact which the shipper who grumbles because the storm-signal is out at a time when Chicago is not having a twenty-five or thirty-mile gale to contend with will do well to remember. The prospect yesterday was for colder weather, though during the day the temperature had

sulting in a record of 36 deg., and two others in a record of 37 deg.—quite a fall from Friday's temperature of 65 deg.

An idea of the force exerted by such a wind

as had just gotten through blowing can be very closely estimated by the application of a simple rule, which is: Multiply the square of the velocity by .005, and the result is the pressure in pounds per square foot. This will show that when the gale on Saturday reached a velocity of thirty miles an hour the pressure per square foot was equal to four and one-half pounds, and, taking the case of a big elevator presenting squarely to the wind a surface of 20,000 square et, the force of the gale it had to withstand was equal to just fort "-five tons.

WITH ALL HANDS.

FOUNDERING OF THE DAVID A. WELLS.

The lounging places of vessel-owners, captains, and others interested in marine matters were crowded yesterday, from an early hour in the morning until the shades of evening fell with motiey throngs earnestly engaged in dis-cussing the terrific southwest gale of Saturday and the probable extent of the damage wrought and the produce extent of the aimage wrought among the shipping exposed to the fury of the disturbed elements. All seemed to agree that the worst remained to be heard; that the tele-graphic dispatches from the Straits and points along the shores of the lower end of Lake Michigan when received would be burdened with harrowing tales of shipwreck and loss of life. The startling disaster off Chicago harbor, in-volving the loss of a fine vessel with her entire crew,occupied a considerable share of attention, and in fact at times became an exclusive topic conversation. It had become known early in the forenoon that the craft had been identified beyond question through peculiarities in her outfit as the canal schooner David A. Wells, bound from Escanaba to this port with a cargo of iron-ore for the Union Rolling-Mill Company. The fact that the vessel bailed from this port and was owned and sailed by men well known and generally esteemed in the marine communi-ty leat additional interest to the mystery sur-rounding the shockingly fatal disaster, and drow expressions of regret and sorrow from many who as a rule regard such occurrences in a stolid, matter-of-fact way. The facts connected with the discovery that

the discovery that

THE SUNKEN VESSEL OFF THIS PORT
is the David A. Wells are as follows: At daybreak yesterday Capt. George Jewell, who had
made a reconnoissance with the tug Rebei the
previous evening under the direction of Capt.
Van Dalson, Superintendent of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, determined to continue
the search for the wreck, and settle the truth or the search for the wreck, and settle the truth or falsity of the report that one existed so near the harbor. A high west wind prevailed, and a heavy sea was running from the southwest, but this did not deter the brave officer in the least. He proceeded with the Rebei as far down the lake as the Marine Hospital, and then steered a due easterly course out into the lake. At a distance of about six miles from the land he discovered the spars of the sunken craft projecting above the water

and bore down toward them. Upon reaching the spot he found

WHAT APPEARED TO BE TWO WRECKS.

About one-third of the lower masts of a fore-and-sit rigard vessel, with topmasts attached, projected above the water. The sunken craft leveled above the water. projected above the water. The sunken craft lay heading about north-northwest. The foremast bore a new gaftopsail and a squaresail yard with an old squaresail attached. The maintopmast was shorter than the fore, evidently the result of an old break, as a truck had been fitted upon the spar. The maingaftopsail was furied. The peak of the foresail only was visible, plainly indicating that the sail had been reefed previous to the disaster. The mainsail was set to nearly full hight, as were also the jibs. All of the sails not furied were either split or torn. The mastheads of the vessel were painted white instead of a dark color, as had been reported by Capt. Sout, of the schooner Golden Fleece on Saturday. From the size and proximity of the spars, Capt. Jewell concluded that the

try of the spars, Capt. Jewell concluded that the craft was one of about 160 toos burden. Near the masts just described, and at a distance of not more than thirty feet, floated what appeared to be the spars of a second schooler, while on a line about midway between the fore and main mast of the first a toomast with with the list.

to be the spars of a second schooner, while on a line about midway between the fore and main masts of the first a topmast with gilt ball attached projected fully twenty feet. The masthéads of this supposed second craft were painted white, while the topmasts were missing. The discovery of these spars, and the fact that the topmast just referred to bore a gilt tall, while no gilt balls were attached to the others, convinced Capt. Jewell that two vessels had been in cellision, that both had sunk close to each other, and that their crews must have perished. Accordingly he so reported upon reaching the dock, and the report was generally accepted as correct.

Later in the forenoon the tug A. A. Carpenter, Capt. George McDonald, stemmed out to the scene of disaster, bearing Superintendent Van Dalson. The result of the research of this expedition was a point-blank contradiction of Capt. Jewell's report that two vessels were sunk. The spars floating in the water were made out to be the mizzenmast, mizzenboom, and gaff of the craft reported by the Goiden Fleece. Capt. McDonald identified the wreck as the schooner David A. Wells by the oval crosstrees of the mastheads, and also by the topmast rigging, which is carried to the mastheads from the deck after what is termed the "Tom Parker" style, referring to a peculiar style of rig adopted by Capt. Thomas Parker in itting out the schooner Annie Vought after she was rescued from Spectacle Reef some years ago.

was rescued from Spectacle Reef some years ago.

Other tugs followed the Carpenter, among them the J. H. Hackier, commanded by Capt. Con Mahoney, who is regarded as an expert on peculiarities of vessel rigs. Capt. Mahoney also made out the sunken vessel to be the David A. Wells. He ascertained that the jibboom had been broken off in the cap, and was floating on the surface; also that the tafrail had been lifted off the wreck, probably by the mizzen sheet, and was keeping company with the mizzenmast, boom, and gaff. The topmast seen by Capt. Jewell he pronounced to be the mizzen topmast of the Wells, resting against her triantle stay. Capt. Mahoney coincided with Capt. McDanald that only one sunken vessel existed there.

With these reports before them, experienced mariners entered upon a spirited discussion of the Causes that may have occasioned the loss of the Wells, with her entire crew. Nearly all were of the opinion that she was so deeply loaded with iron-ore as to lose her buoyancy, and foundered after having been struck aback and partially dismasted by the squali. Yet there were some who stoutly adhered to the couclusion that she was sunk by collision. These few argued that the fact that a portion of the taffail had been broken off plainly indicated that the

vessel had been run into and her hull near the stern badly shattered. Among those who stoutly maintained the latter theory were Capt Jewell and his crew. Referring to the matter in a conversation with the reporter of The Tribune last evening. Capt. Jewell remarked: "I feel almost willing to wager \$50 that there are two vessels sunk out there, and that they were sunk by collision." The theory of those who incline to believe that the Wells foundered is that she was working toward the land in the trough of a leavy southeast sea, when the southwest squalitaruck her very unexpectedly. The effect of the pressure upon her canvas under such unforsected remarkances, they argue, would be to cause the Wells to list in the direction from which the seas were running, thus giving them an opportunity to board her in such volumes as to fill the deck rail with water and cause the hold to fill through the cabin and forceastie, while the craft lay literally submerged and unable to shake off her dangerous burden. Tage Tribune will not undertake to decide which theory is correct. That can only be determined by sending a diver down to inspect the wreck as soon as the weather becomes

be determined by sending a diver down to in-spect the wreck as soon as the weather becomes propitious once more. The David A. Weils was built for the Welland Canal trade by Messrs. Muir & Stewart, of Port Huron, in 1863. She measured 310 tons burden, rated Bl, and had a valuation of \$3,000. Her rig rated Bl, and had a valuation of \$3,000. Her rig was of the three-and-aft style so popular on the lakes. The ill-fated craft was commanded by Capt. John Thierkauff, who owned a half-interest in her. The owner of the remaining interest was Jacob Keller, formerly proprietor of the Lake House. The vessel was insured for \$8,000 in Capt. C. W. Elphicke's agency. The insurance policies expired at noon yesterday, and as late as Saturday afternoon Mr. Keller endeavored to secure a renewal, but invariably met with a politic refusal from the agents, who remarked that it would be time enough to attend to the matter after she arrived from Escanaba.

THE CREW OF THE WELLS numbered eight men, including the Captain, all of whom have, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, perished. As yet none of the names of the unfortunates, other than that of the Captain, have transpired. Capt. Thierkauff resided at No. 156 Larrabee street, North Side, and leaves a wife and four or five children. He was about 45 years of age. His friends speak of him as a hard-working, frugal man,—temperate, genial, and kind-hearted. He numbered his friends by the hundreds in the marine fraternity, and they feel deeply grieved at his taking-off in such a sudden and terrible manner. The names of those who perished with him may transpire today.

those who perished with him may transpire today.

It may be added, in conclusion, that the
schoouer Nassau cleared from Escanaba on the
same day that the Wells cleared, and was in
company with her up to Friday evening. The
Nassauranchored off Grosse Point, and was towed
into port yesterday afternoon, with the loss of
her jib and jib-stay. Also, that before daybreak Friday morning the Captain of the tug
Little Giant, while rounding the north pier of
the harbor, descried the lights of a vessel to
northward of the Water-Works Crib.
He headed in the direction, with
the expectation of securing a tow,
but the lights suddenly disappeared, and, although a search was kept up for some time, to a
point at least one mile beyond the Crib, nothing
more was seen of them. It can hardly be doubted but that those lights were borne by the David
A. Wells, and mention is made of the circumstance as it indicates the precise time when the
disaster occurred.

THE ALPENA.

THIS VESSEL STILL UNHEARD FROM. Nothing has as yet been heard from the Goodrich Line side-wheel steamer Alpena, which left Muskegon and Grand Haven on Friday evening for Chicago with a fair passenger list. The most searching inquiry by telegraph, instituted by Capt. Goodrich, had up to a late hour last by Capt. night failed to elicit any information concerning the steamer's whereabouts and condition The hour of departure from Grand Haven must have placed the Alpena within forty-five miles of Chicago when the tornado burst upon her from the southwest. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, because of her proximity to the west shore, that the Captain, when forced to put about and run before it, would so steer the Alpena as to gradually work to the westward and finally make the land in the vicinity of Manitowoc, or even below. In that event she ought to be heard from ere this. Capt. Goodrich, and other officers of the Transportation Company, express a confident belief in her safety, and point to South Manitou harbor as the point toward which she was headed when the storm became too fierce to be stemmed. In such an event she cannot be heard from until the west shore is cannot be heard from until the west shore is reached, as there is no telegraphic communication with the Manitou islands. That the theory thus maintained by the Company heads is a reasonable one no one will deny. Yet under all of the surrounding circumstances it cannot be galasaid that room for grave doubt and fear concerning the safety of the fine craft and her freight of precious humanity exists. The Manitous would be headed for only after every expedient had failed. The Manitous are situated fully 250 miles north of Chicago, and a run of that distance in mid-lake in such a fearful gale as prevailed would be fraught with danger, even though the steamer could thereby be kept "tall to it," as the saying is. That there exists room for a strong hope of the safety of the Alpena is clearly shown by the fact that the propeller Menominec, belonging to the Goodrich Transportation Company's Milwaukee and Grand Haven line, left Milwaukee for Grand Haven on account of the storm, and yesterday afterndon steamed into Manitowoc harbor all right, so the dispatch to Capt. Goodrich read. The Menominee undoubtedly got pretty well across the lake toward the east shore, and must have been run in the direction of the Manitous or Death's Door. Her size and construction favored a successful contest with the elements. The same, it must be admitted, cannot be said of a side-wheel steamer of the size of the Alpena, and yet she may have fared equally as well as the Menominee. The Alpena was built for Capt. Ward, at Marine City, in 1856, and Capt. Goodrich bought her to replace the ill-fated steamer Sea Bird, which burned off Waukegan on a cold soring morning some years ago. She measures 65 tons burden, and rates A 2. Her officers are as follows: Captain, Nelson W. Napier; First Officer, J. H. Keily; First Engineer, Robert Polton; Clerk, Arthur E. Haynes; Steward, William Shepherd. Atmong the passengers were John Osborne and his family, consisting of a wife and three children. The aged parents of Mr. Osborne are in the city, and express great anxiety concerning the safety of their loved ones. The same is also true of all who have friends on board. The crew ordinarily carried by the Alpena numbers thirty, most of whom are deck hands and cabin boys. A fair estimate of the number on board during the present trip is about seventy.

The Leavitt vaudeville company, which opened at Hooley's last night, was at Muskegon

during the present trip is about seventy.

PAILLED TO CONNECT.

The Leavitt vandeville company, which opened at Hooley's last night, was at Muskegon Friday night, and expected to leave by the Alpena. Mr. Ludlow, the manager, informed a Trugung reporter that the steamer came to the entrance of the harbor that evening, but was unable to get in, and disappeared out into the open lake. Saturday Mr. Ludlow wentdown to Grand Haven. He described the storm there as simply terrific. The waves were breaking high over the lightbouse, which stands several hundred yards back of the low-water beachline. Immense rollers ran far up the beach, and the storm was the worst ever known there. Even the little Muskegon Lake was so rough that the tugs could scarcely crc.4 it. The telegraph lines were blown down, and the company were stranded in Muskegon. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning they succeeded in securing a special train, and arrived here last night just an hour before the doors opened at Houley's. They were obliged to take along a gang of men to chop away the trees which had fallen across the track, and the whole country presented continual evidences of the fury of the storm. Mr. Ludlow expressed the opinion that no steamer which came so near a lee shore in such a storm could live. The company were worn out, but opened on time, having rested only long enough to take supper and dress. out opened on time, having rested only long mough to take supper and dress.

NO TIDINGS. ONLY ONE SMALL CHANCE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 17.—The heavier wind-storm ever experienced here prevailed since early Saturday morning. No marine dissince early Saturday morning. No marine dis-asters are reported here, and, as all the telegraph lines are down, we can hear of none on the shore. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamers Alpena and-De Père, especially the Alpena, which left here for Chicago at 9 p. m. Friday, and was last seen by the steamer Muskegon at 1 a. m. half-way over. No tidings since, W. S. Benham, editor of the Grand Haven Herald, and his wife, Mrs. Nowton Bradley and two daughters. Santa Fé. Bradley and two daughters. Sante F6, New Mexico, Heber V. Squier, Jr., and Mrs. B. F. Curtiss, of Grand Haven, were among her passengers. The steamer Depère left here at 1:30 a. m. Saturday. The principal hope is that they have run to the Manitoulislands for shelter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—The Captain of the barge S. A. Irish reports having been in com-pany with the Goodrich steamer Alpena for three hours on Saturday morning, and when last

taree hours on saturday morning, and when has seen the Alpena was about ten miles off Kenosha, and apparently heading in toward shore.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna,
Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 17.—The steamer Alpens left Muskegon for Grand Haven at 3 p. m.
Friday; weather pleasant. Nothing has been heard from her since she left Grand Haven 9 o'clock same evening.

OTHER DISASTERS.

SCHOONER HUNGARIAN BEACHED. Yesterday afternoon Capt. David Dall, owner of the schooner Hungarian, stated that she had dragged ashore in Whitefish Bay, on the west coast of Lake Michigan, after having left a pier where she had taken on about 100 cords of wood belonging to Capt. Dall. The dispatch announcbelonging to Capt. Dall. The dispatch announcing the disaster was from Capt. P. W. Costello who commands the vessel. The shore where the Hungarian lies is rocky, and she has therefore undoubtedly suffered considerable damage. Capt. Dail left for the scene of disaster last evening. The Hungarian is insured in Capt. John Prindiville's agency.

A report was current to the effect that the chooner Australia was beached somewhere on Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Shenoygan, Wis., Oct. 17.—The following vessels are wind-bound in this port: Dan Hayls, Fleetwing, Tenie and Laura, Pride, Mariner, Industry, Gladiator, Belle of Racine, Laurel, Union, and Island City. Several have already gone. schooler Australia was beached somewhere on the east shore in the storm, and that of a crew of seven men two lost their lives. Up to a late hour last night the report had not been verified. The Australia is owned by a lumberman pamed Davis, of Muskegon.

STRANDED IN ASHLAND HAY. gone.
Our life-saving orew report no disasters, except that the schooner A. W. Luckey lost her steering cear and some canwas between this port and Milwaukee yesterday, and was obliged to run back and take refuge behind the point north of Sheboygan.

Last evening Messrs. Atkins & Beckwith received a dispatch from Mr. Nau, of Green Bay, stating that the schooner Annie M. Peterson had gone ashore in Ashiand Bay, Lake Superior, and required the services of a tug with 200 fathoms of hawser. Particulars of the disaster will be found appended below. The Peterson is owned by Mr. Nau and the Captain of the vessel. Mr. Nau bolds a two-thirds interest, which is insured for \$12,500, as follows: Orient, \$5,000; ferenwich. \$5,000; and Manhattan. \$2,500. The Captain's interest is insured in Thomas Crosby's agency for \$5,250.

MINOR MISHAPS.

The scow Annie Tomine, which reached Mil-

The scow Annie Tomine, which reached Mil-waukee on Saturday, jost her yawl outside. Last evening the schooner Mary Nau arrived here minus her yawl and part of her deck-load of lumber or singles. The schooner Maj. N. H. Ferry was towed into

The schooner Maj. N. H. Ferry was towed into the harbor at noon yesterday with a portion of her deck-load of lumber gone.

STAGE OF WATER IN THE RIVER.

The water in the river rose slowly during Saturday night. Consequently the tugs were enabled to relieve the schooner S. B. Pomeroy, propellers Commodore, Portage, and steamburges Wo-co-ken and Minnesota. The Portage was pulled clear of the Washington street tunnel only to ground again harder than ever just above Randolph street bridge. The Minnesota remains in the lower harbor awaiting an opportunity to reach the rolling-mill dock of the North Chicago Company at South Chicago. She cannot venture there until the water along this shore resumes its usual stage.

WEST SHORE.

STURGEON BAY,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
STURGEON BAY, Wis., Oct. 17.—A terrible wind storm prevailed on Lake Michigan Friday night, and still continues. An immense amount of damage was done to shipping. Upwards of twenty vessels are ashore on the west shore of The following crafts are aground at Bailey's

Harbor: Barge Burnette, downward-bound with 48,000 bushels of corn, in three and a half feet of water, and leaking; schooner Conway, high and dry; Letty May, wheat-laden, high and higu and dry; Letty May, wheat-laden, high and dry; Lawrence, stone-laden, a total wreck; Live Oak and Cassell, slightly damaged.
The schooners Ebenezer and Contest are ashore at Mud Bay, the former being a total wreck and the latter not much damaged.
Seven craft are reported on at North Bay, but could not learn their names.

Seven crart are reported on at North Bay, but could not learn their names. The Perry Hannah is sunk between the pier at Jacksonport, with her hold full of ties. The schooners Hungarian, City of Woodstock, and seew Dunham are ashore at White Fish Bay.

the former being a total wreck.

A vessel is anchored about four miles off
Whitefish Bay with all the masts gone. An unknown vessel is ashore and a total wreck at Fascoro, and part of a steam-barge came ashore at Claybanks. Six vessels, names un-known, are reported ashore at other points. NOTES FROM MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—The southwest gale of

yesterday blew itself out during the night, and to-day the wind is west, fresh, accompanied by snow at intervals. There is much anxiety to snow at intervals. There is much anxiety to hear from the east shore, and arrivals from the lower end of the lake are anxiously awaited. All the vessels that remained at anchor in the bay last night got away to-day except three-one of them the bark Acora.

The barge S. A. Itish was towed inside to straighten up. She had her staysail blown away, junneed out her bobstay, and lost some of her deck-load of shingles.

The propeiler Menominee, which left here for Grand Haven Friday night, reached Manitowoc this afternoon.

Nothing has yet been heard from the Depere, bount to this port from Grand Haven, and known to have been out in the blow. She is probably at the Manitous.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon the steamer Corona arrived here from Manitowoc, where she was forced to seek shelter from the storm, followed later by the steamer Chicago.

The officers of the Corona report seeing the schooner Julia Smith off Sheboygan yesterday

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

and a half feet of water. Her rudder is dam-aged and stern-post cracked. The damage to property outside of the vess will not fall short of \$50,000 or \$40,000. There scarcely a fish-boat or small boat left in the bat Labelle's fish-house was undermined and washed.

LAKE ERIE.

LAKE ERIE.

VESSELS STRANDED NEAR COLCHESTER
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunas.

COLCHESTER, Ont., Oct. 17.—A terrific gas
prevailed since yesterday from the south
The schooner Bell Hauscom is ashore one
west of here. She is laden with 25,000 bush
wheat from Detroit to Buffalo. Her condit
critical. The crew are safe.

The schooner Breek is riding it out to

for Chatham. She is all right yet, but liable to go ashore any moment. The gale is increasing

AMHERSTBURG NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Oct. E.—The storm continued all day from the southwest, secompanied with snow. The water is very low,—only thirteen feet on the Lime Klins to night. Nothing has passed out of the river to day. has passed out of the river to-day. The City and schooner Church returned to the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

AHANAPEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—A terrific gale from the southeast, accompanied by rail, hail, and anow, sprung up last night and still prevails this evening.

The tug Martin, with two stone scows in tow, owned by George Speas, of Sturgeon Bay, arrived from Two Rivers last night, but was unable to make the harbor with her tow, and the scows were tied to the bridge pier to weather the storm. The fury of the waves and wind increased, and, before noon to-day, the acous were cut loose and allowed to drift on the beach, where they now lie in a badly damaged condition. The tug sustained some damages, though not serious, while lying at the harbor pier. A force of men were on hand, and, after considerable hard work, they succeeded in pulling the Martin in the harbor. Her wheel was disabled, which necessitated the help of the citizens. The pier, owned by Boalt & Stebbins, was also seriously damaged by the waves. The west end was carried away, so that it is impossible to state how the outer end is.

Several vessels were seen running before the wind without a stitch of canvas set, and one was noticed with her mainmast and rigging carried away. It is feared she has gone ashore.

Reports say that a small fishing-boat foundered and was lost off Two Rivers, and three men were drowned.

Vessel-men say it is the worst storm ever known on Lake Michigan. At present writing (I p. m.) the wind is hauling around to the southwest, and the storm seems to be absting.

No exact estimate of the loss at this place can be given, but it will certainly reach several thousand dollars.

The vessels are reported ashore at Sandy Bay.

THIS IS THE RECIPROCITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Sr. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 17.—This region buildings, and clogged telegraph wilnes of the Northwestern Telegraph were very generally prostrated a Northern Pacific. The poles had thrown across the track a places. Twenty miles of the li

the schooner Newsboy. The cargo is insured for \$1,200 in the Great Western.]

AT MANITOWOC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Manitowoc, Wis., Oct. 17.—Capt. William Thompson has just arrived here, and reports the abandonment of, his schooner, the Reciprocity, off Two Creeks yesterday. She became waterlogged off Two Rivers Point, and he ran her in under its lee and dropped the big anchor, but the chain soon parted. He then let go the small anchor and took to the boat. The crew got ashore in safety, but the vessel, when last seen by them, was fast dragging on to the beach.

A part of the hurricane deck of the new propeller City of Ludington blew off yesterday. It will probably delay the work about one week. The storm of yesterday has abated, and the heavy sea nearly subsided.

The tow-barge Charles Reitz ran in here this morning, and reports losing the barge Florence Lester from her tow yesterday morning while near the Manitous. Capt. Curran says that he fears she has foundered with all bands.

A fish-boat was found bottom side up on the beach yesterday at Two Rivers, and it is supposed that its occupants were drowned. An old disherman named Oschwald, his son, and a young man named Henry, left. Clay Banks for Two Rivers in the boat yesterday, and have not been heard from since, but the boat was found yesterday as above stated.

AT ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. occurred on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad. It appears that, owing to the serious prostration of the telegraph lines, two freight-trains were compelled to run wild for some distance, and collided near Armstrong Station, between Deiano and Maple Prairie. The two locomotives were badly damaged and some of the freight-cars were injured to a certain extent. Travel on the Sioux City Road is whosly interrupted, no train having arrived since yeaterday morning. The snow is heavy on this line, and telegraphic communication is wholly broken off. Trains on the other roads have arrived, though inte. Telegraphic communication with the East was restored to-day, and trains from Chicaro arrived on time.

TWELVE FEET DEEP!

MILWAUKES, Wis., Oct. 17.—The wind storm which prevailed here yesterday and last night was the severest ever known in this section, and the barometer was never known so low. The Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESCANABA, Oct. 16.—The schooner Evening Star came ashore early this morning on the weather side of the lighthouse, and the gale, which has blown furiously all day, has driven her high up on the beach. She lies easy, and is not damaged, but it will be a long job to launch her when the water goes down.

The Signal Office wind vane is carried away, and with it part of the roof of the building, and vessels in the bay have suffered some slight damage to light spars and rigging. Reports of cattle, horses, etc., havin are constantly received, but no loss rife is yet reported. It is the worst known in Southern Minnesota and E kota, and is still raging.

VARIOUS. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. Oct. 17.—While the wind-storm that has provailed in many parts of the West did no special damage here, it was followed by a speedy fall in temperature. To-day a very slight snow-fall occurred, and to-night the air is out to old.

quite cold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—There was considerable rain-fall here this afternoon, and it was very much needed.

WHITEWATER, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Oct. 17.—A furious gale blew all day yesterday, and brought on a mild snow-storm this morning, which still communes.

The wind was of such force as to stop a freight train between here and Palmyra. Numerous train between here and Palmyra. Num accidents to roofs, chimneys, and movable jects are reported, but nothing of a very se character.

MANITOWOC, WIS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Oct. 17.—A large window in
be Presbyterian Church was blown in. Loss
bout \$400.

INDICATIONS.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18-1 a. m.—For the Upper
Lake region, clearing weather, northwest to
southwest winds, generally higher barometer,
stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri
valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather in the
southern part, southwest to northwest winds,
stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | H'n. | Weather

The James Davidson had her foremast carried awar below the cross-trees. The Ogarita, in strempting to anchor, parted her cable, but drifted against the J. C. King and made fast to drifted against the J. C. King and made fast to ber. It is still howling, and promises to be a dirty night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 17.—The schooner Foster arrived last evening. In entering the canal she struck a pier and carried away an anchor.

The schooner J. B. Wilbur, three days out, returned with the lose of a staysall and her bosts. Her bulwarks are badly stove.

The gale has subsided, but the weather is still thick, with some snow.

At ASHLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Ashland, Wis., Oct. 17.—One of the worst storms that ever visited this section commenced about 2 o'clock last night and terminated at noon to-day. About 200 feet of the Ashland Lumber Company's dock was carried away, and with it over 100,000 feet of deals, besides other lumber. The planing-mill near the dock was entirely stripped of its superstructure, and about 60,000 feet of lumber, belonging mostly to Thomas Bardon. The Wisconsin Central Railroad dock was badly damaged by logs driven against it by the waves. The Chequemagen Hotel dock, also the property of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, was entirely stripped of its superstructure, as was also the approach to E. S. Vaughn's dock, and with it a large quantity of wood. The loss of lumber and shingies at the Union Mills Company's dock was also very heavy, being some 1,00,000 shingles and about 200,000 feet of lumber.

The large schooner Annie M. Peterson was lying at anobor near this dock, loaded with iumber for Canadian ports, and went ashore, with about 400,000 feet of lumber aboard. The terrific wind drove the water into the bay, raising it about four feet over its ordinary stage. This rendered the position of the vessel the more precarious, as she draws six and a half feet light and is now in four or five Maximum, 40; minimum, 32.5. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Oct. 17-10; 18 p. m.

SCRIMMAGE AND SCREED.

Political News Devoted to Disorder and Documentary Dissatisfaction.

The Combat Deepens into a Gory Shock at Wilmington, Del.

ratic Account of an Engagement Between Bourns and Blacks.

Nearly Twenty People Badly Hurt Attending Scenes and Incidents.

terminable Howls of Disappointment from Democratic Managers and Strikers.

riew of Gettysburg-Porter at Cincinnati-English-Grant at New York.

blican Jollification at South Bend-Schuyler Colfax-Columbus.

RIOT.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

"HILADRIAMIA, Oct. 17.—A special dispatch to

Times gives the following particulars of the
itical disturbances at Wilmington, Del., Sat-

ay night:

a the route of the Democratic parade, at the not Wainut streets, is a three-story k building known as the National Hali. The erstory is occupied by colored families, a ser shop, and a cigar store, kept by colored ole. In the second story is Higgins' (colored) beadquarters. Here a festival of some i, gotten up by two colored women, was in trees. Two clubs had passed down Wainut stand a third club.

was passing this hall when a stone was thrown from the sidewalk into a transparency which the Club carried. The Club passed on about afty yards before it was generally known this had been done. When it became known it halted, and the Marshai said: "We have been insulted. All who are ready to follow me, come on, and all who are not get out of the way." At this time the Young Men's Democratic Club. next, in line, numbering democratic Club, next in line, numbering ighty-five men, had reached the hall, when nother stone was thrown, which struck its deutenant-Colonei, Thomas A. Kain, with such orce as to stagger him in the saddle. Almost

rom the second story of the hall into the club, which, being wholly unprepared, there being only six revolvers among the eighty-four memors, broke and scattered in the midst of a fierce rolley of shots from the building, by which several members of the club rere slightly wounded. From the fact hat some of them were buckshot rounds, added to direct testimony, it ppears that some of the negroes were armed uskets. The "Blue Hen's Chickens" and illiams Club came rushing up and re-the fire, and for two or three minutes

THE NEGROES BROKE AND FLED

IP Ninth street, pursued by the paraders, who
kept up a hot fire in the rear. At the same
time the air was filled with flying bricks and
stones, which smashed all the windows and
doors, and did some damage to the interior of
the hall. Some threats were made to burn it,
but they were not carried into effect. Stones
were also thrown through the winows of the
colored church at Ninth and French streets, and
a number of colored houses were bombarded
with stones. Following is a list of ing is a list q

C. C. Montgomery, shot twice in the breast.
William S. Wier, wounded in the thigh by

evolver builet.
William Long, shot in the neck; slight. William Long, snot in the neck; slight.

Isaac Pearce, shot in the shoulder.

Norey Pike, knocked down by a brick.

Thomas Jones, buckshot wound.

Linh O'Donnell, reporter for the Sunday M.

John O'Donnell, reporter for the Sunday Mir-ror, struck in the abdomen by a spent bullet. Only two colored men were shot, neither seri-

Temple, another negro, was brought in by the police after the riot with his face badly bruised.

A colored woman was struck in the side by a brick, and a young colored girl struck on the head by a brick. A colored woman was badly hurt by jumping from the second-story window of the hall.

Three negro men were struck by bricks and

FOR NEARLY AN HOUB
the Clubs surged around the hall and neighborhood exchanging shots with the scattered negroes, and throwing bricks into the emptied buildings. At length the Clubs moved on. Arrivbuildings. At length the Clubs moved on. Arriving at Tenth and Orange streets they falted and talked about attacking a large crowd of negroes who made a stand at Eleventh and Orange streets, but were persuaded by the police to disperse. The police, eight in number, then went up to Eleventh street to disperse the negroes. There were over 100 of the latter, many armed with muskets, which they leveled at the approaching police, and ordered a halt. They directed that only one policeman should come up to parley with them. Having heard what this officer said, they promised to disperse, and did so in about an hour.

THE POLICE BEING POWERLESS

THE POLICE BEING POWERLESS to enforce their commands.

This morning at 9 o'clock a squad of police were sent down to disperse a large crowd of negroes gathered at Ninth and Walnut streets. As the officers came up a mulatto opened fire upon them from an alley, and several shots were fired by others in the crowd. the crowd.
'Special officer Hugh Shield was shot in

the thumb by the accidental discharge of a re-volver he was wrenching from one of the ne-

Patrolman Cannon was struck on the head by a brick and disabled.

The police grabbed one prisoner and dispersed the rioters.

Guards were placed on duty. Mayor Allamond has been urged to forbid night parades in tuture, but doubts his authority to do so.

The City Council will be petitioned to take some action, as it is feared any future night parades will be attended with serious loss of life.

BY DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct., II.—The Washington emocratic Sunday papers have doleful editorals on the Obio and Indiana elections. Some them endeavor to induce their readers to elieve that, because those States went Republican in October, they will go Democratic in ovember. The Capital takes the most manly asition, and, while not admitting the certainty Hancock's defeat, fairly implies it. For the emocratic defeat it assigns reasons which ould convince business—men of the necestry of continued Republican victories, and the uselesness and danger of the Democratic arty. The Capital says that the Republican party has absorbed the bulk of a country's wealth, and controls, more or less rectly, the whole of it. "The railroads the miss, the manufacturing interests generally," says, "are not active politicians, nor are ey all Republican by party association, though Roubtedly the great majority of them are; BY DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib

its representation in Congress and its organs of expression.

MUTTERED A GREAT MANY THREATS of what it would do if it ever got the power." The writer concludes: "The Republican party has been, in a measure, the creator of their interests; that it has always championed their cause, both in legislation and in administration; that it is their friend by tradition, which is the most binding law; while the Democratic party has never done any of these things, and has often threatened the reverse. Hence we see what we see." The Herald, which was the first paper to suggest Hancock, and whose editor sustains relations of strong personal friendship to him, is reluctant to admit the logic of the elections. It insists that the conditions in November will be different; that the REPUBLICAN COMMITTERS ARE BANKRUPT; that concentration of Republican forces is no longer possible, and that Hancock can be elected without Indiana. But it does not show how. It only concludes: "We have a noble leader, and nil desperandum." The Herald declares that the proposition to have another election of Indiana State officers in November is a Republican trick. The Gazette (Bourbon organ) prints in heavy black caps its conclusions in these words: "We now predict that Hancock will carry Indiana in November by at least

organ) prints in heavy black caps its conclusions in these words: "We now predict that Hancock will carry Indiana in November by at least 10,000 majority. The same day he will be elected, and be inaugurated March 4, 1881. There was A PHESIDENT IN THE BATTLE OF GETTYBURG, and Hancock is the man." John E. Norris, the ancient Democrat whom the Hancock managers were not disposed to recognize on accougt of his avowed disunion principles and Confederate record, seems to have taken charge of the Democrat whom the second seems to have taken charge of the Democrat. record, seems to have taken charge of the Dem ocratic party again here, and has issued a ca for a mass-meeting to preserve the Constitution of the fathers. Norris was himself in Indian during the election, in the interest of som body, and, in his proclamation, says that bodi

THOMPSON'S ADDRESS.

Committee has just issued the following address:

To the De nocracy of Ohio: The result of the election, just held in Ohio and Indiana, while a disappointment to our reasonable and just expectations, is by no means a loss irretrievable, even to the Democracy of Ohio, and should have no other effect upon the National contest than to stimulate the Democracy of the whole country to a renewed and more determined effort to elect Hancock and English in November. In these local elections the Democratic party has been compelled to contend, not against the Republican party of those States alone, but against the organized capital and machinery of the Republican party of the whole country, as well as the whole power of the Federal Administration, with its repeated assessments upon an army of Federal Officeholders and Government contractors. By arraying this power against the Democracy of two States, aided by the use of the Federal machinery of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals; by importing reapeaters, white and black, to swell the vote to unprecedented numbers, in many places far beyond the census showing of male citizens over 21 years; by intimidation and coercion by employer of employé, thus robbing men of their sacred right of free suffrage; by raising and spreading such false issues and alarms as Rebel claims; business threats, putting the party in

A PALSE POSITION ON THE TABLES. this power the last election. But again this power the Democracy of Ohio har rolled up a solid vote of near 350,000, the largest vote they ever gave for the maintenance of liberty and constitutional government. Though apparents that is not deteat. If it is not indeed a victory, it is surely a grand achievement, and one that ought to encourage every Democratic and Conservative voter to stand stead(astly by the great principles of free government for which we ever contend, and to renew with fresh courage the fight against corruption and that centralizing tendency which, unless arrested, will surely put an end to free elections and wrest from the people their control of the Government. Then will be realized the hopes and purposes of the chiefs among the Republican leaders,—the destruction surely put an end to free elections and wrest from the people their con-trol of the Government. Then will be realized the hopes and purposes of the chiefs among the Republican leaders,—the destruction of local self-government and the establishmen of Government control by an oligarchy of the wealthy, a stepping-stone to permanent Imperialism. Such a combination of money and Federal power as was made last Tuesday against the free ballot and manhood suffrage cannot take place in our State in November, and but for that the Democracy would have won a decisive victory.

you have seen many dark days. Devoted to the Union of States, devoted to the principles of liberty and free institutions, contributing more soldlers to the Union army than your opponents, you have been maligaed, abused, traduced, misunderstood by honest but prejudiced men, and misrepresented by unscrupulous demagogs; but in all these trials you have maintained your integrity. Defeated one year, you yote has increased the next. You have been greater in your adversity than your foes in their ill-deserved ascendency. You are the bulwark between despotism on one hand and anarchy on the other. You are at the same time the truest friends of National progress and the firmest friends of National conservatism. There is not one idea that ever gave freedom to a human being that had not its origin in Democratic principles. Every man the world over who to-day finds his social and political condition better than that of his father's owes that fact to Democratic ideas, and hence, so long as true progress shall be made among mankind, our party will be indestructible. It DEMOCRATS OF OHIO,

KNOWS NO SUCH WORD AS SURBENDER.

It is the National party of free institutions, and only when they fail will it fail. Althourh our State ticket was unexceptionable, nevertheless Hancock is stronger by thousands in every State than the stronger local ticket. Indiana left to itself in November, will be recovered by the Democracy. New York and New Jersey are sure. Connecticut is scarcely doubtful. Maine has already spoken. New Hampshire, Colorado, Nevada, California, and Oregon on the great issue of free government against centralized power ought and can be brought to the side of the Democracy. It remains for the Democration of the Democracy. It remains for the Democration of Ohio but to do their full duty to place even Ohio in the column of Democratic States in November. Only add to the votes of Thesday last the votes that might have been then cast, and the work is done. Come every voter to the polis. Our leader is worth the cause. He saved the Union, and with it free government, at Gettysburg. He upheld the Constitution and principles of free government in Louisiana and Texas. He champions the great principles now. Rally to his standard on the 2d of November every Democratic voter and every lover of popular government, and he will be our next President.

Charke Irving, Secretary, John & Thompson. KNOWS NO SUCH WORD AS SURBENDER.

CLARKE INVIN. Secretary,
JOHN G. THOMPSON,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee
J. F. McKinney,
Chairman State Executive Committee, CONSERVATIVE "REPUBLICANS."

New York, Oct. 17.-The National Association of Conservative Republicans has issued an address to the friends of Gen. Hancock and of the Constitution and Union, asking their earnest cooperation in the National effort to bring out constitution and como, asking their earnest cooperation in the National effort to bring out to the poils on the second day of November next all who think the same with them, and with Conservative Republicans concerning the Republic. They prophecy a repetition of the election of 1876. The address states that in Indiana and Ohio large bodies of fraudulent voters were shamelesly brought to the poils, by the radical managers, many of whom fill posts in the public service and draw pay from the Treasury of the United States. In Indianapolis and Cincinnati alone the closing of the poils showed an aggregate of votes deposited in the ballot-box of two cities exceeding by more than 5,000 the census returns of men of voting age included in their population. The Association calls upon the people to come forward and unite with them in raising, by single subscriptions of \$5 each, a great popular fund for the defense of the poils. This fund is to be regarded as the people's voluntary poll-tax, levied by themselves to keep access to the polls in November free from fraud and force.

GOV. PORTER.

GOV. PORTER.

HIS SPEECH AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuse.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. II.—At the great Republican ratification meeting in the Music Hall last night Gov.-elect Porter, of Indiana, gave the following statement of the causes which contributed to the late Republican victory: "Two years ago Indiana gave to the Democrats 14,000. Last Tuesday it gave us 7,000. In November it will give us 25,000. We are going into the fight to win by hard work. The first cause that produced our success was the hard work of plain people. There was not a school district in which men who never thought of office did not work as hard as the candidates. Another

truth, and not make false predictieus. The Democrats predicted that resumption would bring disaster, but our people see that it has brought prosperity, as the Republicans promised. There are other causes. The people of the State are unwilling to be ruled by that section

State are unwilling to be ruled by that section NOT HOSPITABLE TO LABOR.

The Republican party is a National party, and opposes a sectional party. Then we owe much to our perfect organization in the State. I wish to refer to the great aid of Roseoc Conkling and James G. Blaine. [Cheers.] I think we shall now be able to hold Indiana as a permanent Republican State. The foundations are taid deep and strong. We shall hold now the sympathy of the laboring and manufacturing classes of our State. Now, as to the Presidential election: I believe it settled. James A. Garfield is to be elected. [Cheers.] We must work, however. We will begin our work again next Wednesday. I am glad to be here and

TO TELL YOU THE NEWS. To TELL YOU THE NEWS.

I remember that your great vigilant newspapers were unwilling to predict. We hoped that we should succeed, and believed we should, for the people were coming to us. We feared but one thing—the use of money. But we find that our people are incorruptible. The colored men stood by us nobly. I want to say, too, that the accession of Irishmen to our ranks was very considerable; and now. I will say good night. rable; and now, I will say good night promising you that, in the stream that in Octo ber overflowed its banks, you will in Novembe

COLUMBUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 17.—It now leaks out that at the meeting of the Democratic Bourbons yesterday there were some present who kicked vigorously against spending any more money in Ohio, which is hopelesly Republican. The subject of the many desertions from the Democratic to the Republican camp was also considered, but the majority decided that it would never do to say "die," but fight to the bitter end. The arrument was used by some, who while it might be policy to keep up the fight, they didn't exactly see where the money was coming from. One member expressed the opinion that the defeated candiates were not likely to give more m onduct a hopeless contest. They had put all he money in the campaign they would. All agreed, however, that it would be a go to issue an address and cry "Fraud!" which might help the Democracy in other States.

GEN. METLLY, formerly Adjutant-General under Gov. Bisho who attended the meeting, states that thou who attended the meeting, states that those present were pledged to secrecy; but he would say first, that Hancock was 25,000 stronger in Ohio than the State ticket, and the majority believed he could carry the State. There was one resolution, however, passed unanimously, and that was that "there should be no further effort to secure the vote of the d—d niggers, who have invariably deceived we we don't want the vote of a single one of is. We don't want the vote of a single one o nigger, but the majority will vote the Reput lican ticket. We will work among the soldier and let the G-d d-d black asses go to ---, an the Republican party can draw the color line just as quick as it desires to. We don't want the vote of the niggers. We don't need it, and

AT THE JOLLIFICATION MEETING LAST NIGH Committee, to whom so much is due for the grand success of Tuesday last. Mr. Nash re-sponded briefly as follows: "I am giad of this opportunity to rejoice with you. I have not made a speech this campaign. I do not propose to make one now, but I do desire to congratulate you upon the great victory which the Republicans of Ohio have achieved. Every Republican in Ohio has done his whole duty, and to the great body of Republicans long the credit and glory of this success. We must now enter upon another contest. We cannot lay down our arms. It is our duty to perfect our organization, to strengthen the weak points, and crown our victory with one of still greater magnitude in November. We en ter upon this new contest with bright prospect full of hope, and with a certainty of success Let us teach our enemies that we can fight JUST AS VALIANTLY WHEN THEY ARE ON THE

as when they are filled with vain boasting. This campaign, upon the part of the Democratic party, has been a campaign of slander. They have falsely and wickedly slandered our candiv slander all the Repu blicans of Ohio by say ing that their great victory has been won by fraud. They slander the business men of Ohio by charging that they have violated the laws of the State by intimidating their employes. They slander the great body of true, honest, and fearless workingmen of Ohio by alleging that they have voted otherwise than as their good judgments and consciences dictate. Let us rally once more under the old banner of the Republican party, and, by the overwhelming majority which we shall give in November, teach these slanderers that a campaign of wholesale vilification does not pay."

A REVIEW OF THAT CELEBRATED FIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—Chairman Barnum's recent address to the panic-stricker Democracy repeats the incorrect claim, which his party has so persistently made, that Gen. Hancock was the hero of Gettysburg. Certainly, he was one of many of them; but the attempt to claim for him what was done by others is not necessary to his own fame as a good soldier, and is most unjust to his distinguished comrades on that field. The Democratic claim for Gen. Hancock is, that he selected the battle-field at Gettysburg, occupied Cemetery Hill as its key point, and established the Union line in the face of the advancing Southern Democracy. A care-ful examination of the orders, dispatches, cirrulers and reports covering the history of that battle shows that Cemetery Hill, the key of the whole position, had been strongly occupied by order of Gen. Howard, by Steinwhei's entire division and three full batteries, FOUR HOURS BEFORE GEN. HANCOCK CAME UPON THE FIELD.

and, in fact, half an hour before Gen. Hancock, according to his own official report, left Gen. Meade's headquarters, thirteen miles in the rear, to ride to the field. While Gen. Hancock claims that he gave orders to establish the line on Cemetery Hill, his own official report, speaking of the occupation of this point, thus admits that Gen. Howard had previously taken possession of it: Howard had previously taken possession of it: "The position on the southern edge of Gettysburg, overlooking the town and commanding the Emmettsburg and Taneytown route and the Baltimore turnpike, was already partially occupied on my arrival by direction of Maj.-Gen Howard." Such is Gen. Hancock's

OWN OFFICIAL TESTIMONY upon the point, out of which the Democrats, first misled by John W. Forney, are now trying to make so much capital. The official records show, further, and conclusively, that what Gen. Hancock was pleased to call "a partial occupation," was of sufficient strength to cover the withdrawal of Reynolds' troops and two divisions of the Elev-enth Corps from the front of the town, and to repulse the only assault which the Rebels say fit to make that day upon the position, and all this before Gen. Hancock arrived upon the held. Gen. Howard's report, which is sustained by those of all on the ground with him, shows THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

The news of Gen. Reynolds' death was brought to Gen. Howard at 11:30 a. m. of the first day. He assumed command at once, and his first act was to ride over the ground and decide that Cemetery Hill should be occupied as the key to the Union position, and at 12 o'clock Steinwhei's whole division and three batteries were ordered to take position there, and hold it. This force was established in place by 12:30. Before I o'clock the two remaining divisions of the Eleventh Corps had passed on through the town to the relief of Gen. Reynolds' hard-pressed troops. troops.

Gen. Doubleday had been ordered back to Cemetery Hill, and, ten minutes later, all the troops in front of the town were ordered to fall back fighting to the same point. At 4:30 these columns were ascending Cemetery Hill in some disorder, caused by the crowding of columns from different roads into the narrow streets of the town. The whole movement was, however, effectually covered by the line

PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED BY GEN. HOWARD

PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED BY GES. HOWARD on Cemetery Hill, and the Rebel line which pursued and pressed on to the assault was repulsed, and did not deem it safe to attack again that day. Just at the time of that repulse, and when

"Gen. Hancock came to me about this time (close of the assuit) and said Gen. Meade had sent him, on hearing the state of affairs; that he had given him his instructions while under the impression that he was my senior. He agreed at once that that was no time for talk, and that Gen. Hancock should further arrange the troops and place the batteries upon the left of the Baltimore Pike, while I should take the right of the same. In a very short time we put the troops in position. In passing through the town we lost many prisoners, but the enemy, perceiving the strength of our position on the hight, made no further attempt to renew the engagement that evening.

ABOUT 7 P. M.

Gens. Slocum and Sickles arrived at the cemetery. A formal order was at the same time put
into my hand, putting Gen. Hancock in command of the left wing, but Gen. Slocum being
present and senior I turned the command over
to him and resumed the direct command of the
Eleventh Corps, whereupon Gen. Hancock re-Eleventh Corps, whereupon Gen. Hancock re-paired to the headquarters of Gen. Meade."

But the case which the Democrats are trying to make for Gen. Hancock as the one who se-lected the battlefield of Gettysburg and cetab-lished and maintained the line on Cemetery Hill

by the following extract from his own report, relating to a time subsequent to the Rebel assault on Cemetery Hill, and the completion of the Union lines, after the final repulse of the enemy for the day. Gen. Hancook says: "Shortly after I addressed a communication to the Major-General commanding, sending it by Capt. Major-General commanding, sending in the paper. Parker, of my staff, giving in detail the information in my possession, and informing his nation in my possession, and int that the position at Gettysburg was

NOT A VERY STRONG ONE, naving for its disadvantage that it might easil e turned, and leaving to him the respon whether the battle should be fought at Getty burg or at the place first selected by him These are points which might properly be introduced into the next Democratic bulletin on Ge

GEN. GRANT.

Second Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Gen. Grant reached New York this forencon, and attended Dr. Newman's church. During the afternoon he was called upon by a large number of leading politicians and other friends, with whom he discussed the recent Western victories. The General has acpted an invitation to preside at two political cetings to be held in Syracuse and Utica on the 25th and 25th respectively. It is thought that Senator Conkling will be one of the speakers.

JOHN KELLY. HIS LATEST ALLEGATION A PURE FICTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The charges, made is night at the meeting of Tammany, that the Re-publican managers of New York are colonizing the city, is squarely met by John I. Davenport in a letter which that gentleman has to-day ad dressed to Mr. John Kelly. He urges the Democratic leader, and the managers generally of the Democracy here, to acquaint him at once of every attempt at importation of voters into New York City, and assures them that he will see to it that the parties who are guilty of such actions are punished for their violation of the Election law. Mr. Davenport says that it is nis duty to see that the ballot-box is kept unsullied, and, as an official of the Government, he will be vigilant in this particular. All that is necessary now for the Tammany fraud-shrick-ers to prove the honesty of their intest charge is to produce the "colonizers," and secure the punishment for them that their acts so richly merit. It is, however, but another feature of the ammany tactics, without any foundation in ct. Mr. Kelly can now do the public some service by impaling these rogues in buckram which he has invented and magnified with Faistaffia ne has invented and magnined with Faistaffan ingenuity, and securing a measure of official vengeance upon their heads; but, as they are unquestionably pure fictions, these is very little prospect of Mr. Davenport being permitted to ent some better device for proving to the try that there is a prospect of the City of New York having its Republican vote augmented

ENGLISH.

ENGLISH.

RIS DISHONESTI.

Reacted Dissect to The Chicago Tribuma.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—The proof has reached Washington that when the exposure of Mr. English's dealings with his grandmother's pension appeared, a false transcript of some of the court records was furnished at Indianapolis for telegraphing over the country to break the force of the disclosures. This bold fraud consisted both in changing the date of the court record of settlement from Nov. 11, 1847, to Nov. 11, 1846, and in presenting the receipt pertaining to this settlement as covering the distributions of the pensions. As Mr. English collected the pensions. September, 1846, it was sought to prove by this altered and irrelevant record that he settled the pension matter with the heirs, and obtained a full discharge as Administrator from the courts in oharge as Administrator from the courts in less than six weeks after collecting the pension-money in Washington. A transcript of this court record, certified by the Deputy-Clerk,

THE SETTLEMENT WAS MADE NOV. 11, 1847, THE SETTLEMENT WAS MADE NOV. II, 1847, and that it did not embrace the distribution of the pension. The latter fact appears from vouchers for expenses filed with the settlement, which do not include any of the expenses of collecting the pension, which, as the papers in the Department here show, involved, among other items, the cost of a trip to Indiana. This, in 1846, was no small matter. Nothing is needed to show that a gentleman of Mr. English's well-known business habits would not have omitted such an item had it belonged to this settlement; a settlement into which the only vouchers introduced were two, together covering the sum of \$3.50.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS. THEIR BEARING UPON THE RESULT OF THE PREMIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANTON, O., Oct. 18 -- It was my good fortur CANTON, O., Oct. 18.—It was my good fortune to encounter a number of gentlemen to-day who had taken a prominent part in the canvass of Ohio and Indiana, and from them was gathered some interesting opinions in regard to the bearing upon other States.

The first gentleman with whom I talked was the Hon. A. G. Riddle, of Washington. He said:

"I am now on my way to Washington, and shall immediately take an active part in the canvass in Virginia. We stand

canvass in Virginia. We stand
MORE THAN A FIGHTING CHANCE OF GAINING
THAT STATE.
have all along been of the opinion that
some hard work should be done there, and now
I am thoroughly convinced of it. It is a good
battle-ground, and can be well fought. We can
furnish all the necessary speakers right from
Washington, and thus carry the war right into
the enemy's country. The divisions among the
Democrats there can never be healed, and now
is the time for us to take advantage of the tide is the time for us to take advantage of the tide

is the time for us to take advantage of the tide and go to work."

"What, in your opinion, Mr. Riddle, has con-tributed most foward the giorious results of Tucsday?"

"The causes are various. One of them is the bitter and vindictive assault that was made upon Gen. Garfield's character by the Democrats. Everybody who knows anything about it knows there is no truth in these assertions:

knows that gen. Garpield in an honest man, GR. GARTIELD IN AN HONEST MAN, or he would have something to show for pifferings. The Democracy seemed to have an idea that, when they had chaiked '\$29' on a Republican's door, that Republican would simply wither away and not be able to vote. Another thing that has helped very much is the abject spectacle of Gen. Hancock coming out, as he has several times lately, and assuring the people of the country that he will do his best to save the Nation from the ravages of the party that has nominated him. The country has expressed its fear that he may not be able to do what he says he will. It fears the ravages of the Democratic party on the tariff, Southern claims, raymoney, etc.; and all that has been said by Hancock has simply convinced the country that he knows nothing about the subject he is talking about."

Gen. Sheldon, who was present, here spoke up and said;

"The best thing I have seen on that subject was by Mr. Boutelle in one of his speeches. He

him back by the tail. For the tail might pull out, or they might persuade him to let go just long enough to spit on shis hands; and then where would the country be? You are right," continued Gen. Sheldon, "that the attacks on Gen. Garfield have injured the cause they were intended to help. -The Campbellites down in Indiana,—who usually vote the Democratic ticket,—when the slanders began to come out, all torsook their standard and voted for 'Brother' Garfield. One of the things that made the Republican gain so marked in this State was the work of Gen. Garfield's many personal friends in the cause. They made herculean personal efforts that counted. I myself know of many votes that were gained in this way."

"How will the fight be waged from now on?" was asked. Noisy Meeting of Bonapartists-Prince

A BREAKING UP OF THE SOLID SOUTH.

A BREAKING UP OF THE SOLID SOUTH.

Those fellows down there are very anxious for something. As a resident of Louisians for many years, and a member of Congress from that State for six years, I think that I know something of how they feel. They are hungry; and, now that they see that the Democracy of the North are going to pieces, they will not hold out very strongly there. They will make endeavors to trade around in some way, and get some good out of the way things are about to turn. This will be the means of breaking the Solid South. They will understand that, so long as there is a solid front presented by that portion of the country, it will be met by a Solid North, which has always beaten them.

Gen. Myer, whom I saw soon after, was of the opinion that it would now be

NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE

for the Democracy to make a vigorous fight. They would not be able to raise funds to put into a State like Ohio, that has a hostile majority of 20,000, or into Indiana, which has 7,000 or 8,000 against them. People like to have some show for their money when they expend it, and they would certainly not be likely to risk it on those two States. Of course, the local speakers will have an opportunity to air themselves to a certain extent from now on till the 2d day of November; but they will not whoop things up to any great extent. vemeer; but they will not whoop tamps up to any great extent.

I had a long talk with President Hinsdale, of Hirau College, who has spent considerable time in Indiana stumping among the Disciples. He said that he was

NOT A PARTICLE ASTONISHED

at the result there; that everywhere he went he
heard people saying that the Republicans were
going to gain heavily. He asked them whether
this was vague impression, or whother they
could tell the names of the men who were going
to turn. He found they actually knew the names
of many men in each township who were thoroughly converted to the Republican Side. He
also said that Gafield was stronger than Porter,
notwithstanding the fact that the Judge was
very popular. President Hinsdale looks for a
larger Republican majority in November than
was obtained on last Tuesday.

IN CONCLUSION, NOT A PARTICLE ASTONISHED

was obtained on last Tuesday.

IN CONCLUSION,

I may give it as my opinion, gathered from observations of leading Democrats in several leading towns in Onio where I have been since the result of Tuesday's slaurater became known, that the Democratic party in this State is so thoroughly routed that it is discouraged and almost disorganized. They cannot make a telling fight from this on. They invariably concede the election of Garfield.

оню.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribume, NAPOLEON, O., Oct. 17.—The Republicans of Henry County had a rousing ratification last night. Judge Ritchie was present, and briefly addressed the large assemblage, which mani-fested the greatest enthusiasm. Garfield Guards from Flat Rock, Liberty, and Napoleon Townships were present. Fifty salutes were fired amidst a grand display of fireworks along the principal streets. After this followed a retion of one hour in the parlors of the Miller use, where the many friends of the man who has won a National reputation—Congressman-elect Ritchie—were enabled to meet and shake

hands with him.
"JONGEE'S" FALSE PREDICTIONS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—One week ago the Ohio Democracy were in high feather, and were full of confidence and hope. That reckless and unscrupulous politician and politican manipu-lator, John G. Thompson, had, as in days gone by, encouraged the old-liners and young gam-blers of the party with the hope of confidence, and they, as in years gone by, bet their last dolin that the Republican party would be com-pletely shut out, and that Hancock would be the next President. Notwithstanding the fact that they had been duped by Thompson year after year, and lost their money on his predictions, they drank in every word he said,—in fact, accepted, everything as Bible-truth, put up their money, and lost as usual,—and to-day they find themselves in a sad plight; and the question now is, how many more times they will be duped by this man Thompson. Their they will be duped by this man Thompson. Their curses are loud and deep, as usual; but they will probably come up smiling another year, should the Democratic party be in existence. Not satisfied with influencing the partisans of his own city, Thompson found it convenient to telegraph to New York, Chicago, and other large cities, the day prior to the election, claiming the State,—thereby causing a loss to thousands who wagered their money on his prediction; and now comes word from the East and the West

comes word from the East and the West
NOT AT ALL COMPLIMENTARY
to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House
of Representatives, who sees before him the
glories of private life. But these people, who
are influenced year after year and lose money
on Jongee's predictions, are not worthy of sympathy, any more than the victim of a confidencegame. For three years The Tribune has
warned the people not to trust him,—that the
Republicans would carry the State; and
in each instance those who have
listened to Thompson have lost, while
the claims of The Tribune have been
verified. The night previous to the election, on
the 12th inst., The Tribune correspondent
stated that Thompson had telegraphed over the
land that the Democrats would not only wipe
out Foster's majority, but elect their State
ticket by 5,000. The Tribune advised no one to
be fooled by this dispatch, and estimated the
majority for the head of the Republican State
ticket at 17,000; and the official vote will not
change this estimate 1,000. Whatever the
change may be, it will be found on the safe side,
while the balance of the ticket will be 2,000 or
3,000 larger. What John G. Thompson did, the
Democratic papers also did. The correspondent
of a Democratic paper in Chicago telegraphed
that the State would go Democratic. What object there is in misrepresenting facts after the
work is all over is not quite apparent, unless it
be to make paupers of the members of the
Democratic party.

IN CONVERSATION WITH EX-GOV, DENNISON,
he stated that he had not felt so well over an
election for many years. Every time there has NOT AT ALL COMPLINENTARY

IN CONVERBATION WITH EX-GOV. DENNISON, he stated that he had not felt so well over an election for many years. Every time there has been a crisis in the history of this Nation, Ohio has been found true, and, in fact, pierced the enemy's line, which has rendered it easy for her sister-States still further to open the breach. I asked the Governor if he thought it possible for the Democrats to regain Indiana; and he answered with much emphasis: "No earthly chance whatever! The Democrats in Indiana have gone down in their pockets just as far as they will; they have given up business for a long time to champion their cause, and staked their afi on the late election. They will now attend to their own orivate business. They recognize they are beaten, and no power on earth will bring them out to make another such a campaign. The members of the State and county tickets that have been defeated will not contribute another doilar. What interest have they in the contest now that they are defeated and their money gone? True, the leaders may claim fraud, and bluster and brag; but when it comes to work and the raising of money,

THE PEOPLE WILL NOT RESPOND.

They have had enough for one year, if I am any judge of human nature. We are as sure to carry every Northern State as I am alive; and, I think, perhaps Delaware, Virginia, and Florida. Should we do this the Solid South will be a thing of the past, and that people will be greatly benefited. It will not only put an end to the intolerant spirit which has prevailed there, but it will also have the effect of attracting Northern capital and immigration. The people of the South will yet see and learn that the Republican party are its firmest friends. The North should not be solid, neither should the South; but the North, with all its wealth, commerce, business, with a population over three times greater than the South, will never permit one-third of the people who, by the way, pay but a small percentage of the revenues of the Government, to gain control of its management. The time has been when THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS DID EXIST, as Mr. Stepbens said in a speech before the

THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS DID EXIST.
as Mr. Stephens said in a speech before the
Georgia Convention before that State seceded
from the Union; but that time has gone by. It
the South desires to maintain herself, and grow
and prosper, the arrogance and exclusiveness
that now predominate must disappear,—broader
views succeed those of hatred; in fact, she must
take higher ground, and become more nationalized. She needs schools; she needs churches;
she needs to go to work developing her resources, instead of allying herself with Northern
Democrats with a view of gaining control of the
Government. More work and less politics, and
the education of the masses, will aid in redeeming the now Solid South."

New York, Oct. 17.—Twenty-nine mission-aries from Salt Lake City arrived last night. They sall for Europe Tuesday. Their efforts will be coulined to Great Britain and Scandi-navia. They will return in two years.

OCEAN STEAMERS. HAVEZ, Oct. 17.—Arrived, the France, from New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- Arrived, the Utopia, from

FOREIGN.

Final Arrangements for the Surrender of Dulcigno to Montenegro.

A Great Land Meeting at Longford Addressed by Par-

Pretendership. News from San Domingo-Chili Bent

Jerome Asked to Resign His

upon the Complete Bestruction of Peru.

TURKEY.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Diritto says Admiral Sey nour has intimated an opinion in favor of in-rusting the supervision of the surrender of taly has consented to this suggestion.

has a Cettinje dispatch which says the Turkish Commissioner who left Scutari with instructions to arrange with the Montenegrins as to the con-ditions and date of the surrender of Duicigno, has arrived at Rjeka, and invited Montenegro to send an accredited representative to that ptace PILLAGERS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—Three hundred

armed refugees met in Stamboul Wednesde for the purpose of pillaging the Grand Bazaa but one of the refugees divulged the plot, and the whole band was arrested.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Additional particulars of the outrage near Skibbereen, County Cork, where the landlord named Hutchins and his driver were shot-and the latter killed, show that a second shot was fired at Hutchins, who escaped by jumping off the car. The affair curred in broad daylight. No arrests.

at A MONSTER LAND MEETING
at Longford to-day, Parnell said the solution of
the land queetion would depend upon the efforts
of the Irish people during the winter. He insisted above all, on the necessity of organization. All measures of the Government against
agitation would fail before the united, organtived reconder. This government could imprison inized people. The government could imprison in-dividuals, but never an entire nation. DENUNCIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—At a large meeting of Irishnen at Bradford, a resolution was passed de-nouncing the accounts of the state of Ireland by the English press as calumnious. Resolu-tions were also adopted in favor of peasant proprietary and home rule.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—More magistrates have resigned, in consequence of the enforcement of the decree among the religious orders.

A MEETING OF BONAPARTISTS

hostile to Prince Jerome Napoleon, after excited discussion, adopted a resolution summoning him to renounce his candidature and recognize Prince Victor Napoleon as heir to the

The meeting to-day was very riotous and blows were exchanged.

PANAMA, Oct. 18.—A Lima correspondent of the Star and Herald, under date of Sept. 22, writes: "The Chilians have begun the bombardment of Callao and Chorellos. The diplomatic body agreed they could do nothing to protect the threatened towns, and the only course open to them was to acknowledge the dispatch respeived from the Chilian Admiral demanding the surrender of the two Peruvian vessels. The Chilian authorities claim the invading army will consist of

SOUTH AMERICA.

dividing into four divisions, each consisting of two brigades. The divisions are to number from 6,000 to 7,000 men, and to be accompanied by 500 cavalry and twenty-five Krupp cannon, giving a as their artillery. They hope to convert the flourishing Kimac Valley and City of the Kings, which is its pride, into a howling wilderness. They did so in the south, and more recently in They did so in the south, and more recently in the north, where they have not only destroyed houses, machinery, and cane and corn fields, but cut down fruit-trees. Animals of all classes have been carried off and killed.

Montaya, the assasin of ex-President Parde, was executed inside the cemetery. He was informed one morning there was no hope, and next morning sentence was carried into effect. He fell instantly, pierced by four bullets.

AN ISSUE OF \$12,000,000 OF PAPER IN Chill has been followed by the banks ordering all depositors to withdraw their deposits, otherwise they will only earn 1 per cent interest per annum.

SAN DOMINGO.

MEW "RULES."

SAN DOMINGO, Oct. 8, via HAVANA, Oct. 17.—
The Gazette publishes a series of rules which make public instruction substantially free throughout the Republic. Congress has passed a law by which the Government pays a subvention of \$30 monthly to every newspaper. tion of \$30 monthly to every newspaper pub-lished in the Republic, the newspapers being required "to treat matters of public importance

INSUFFICIENT SOLDIERS.

CANDAHAR, Oct. 19.—It is proposed to sens three Bengal regiments to replace the three Bombay regiments here. It is probable Candaha will be handed over to the Ameer. The Bombay regiments are very inefficient.

GREECE. LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Athens says the Government is about to address a note to the Powers, declaring that if the Greek ques-

THE POWELL DISTILLERY.

Two More Bodies Found in the Ruins.
Workmen employed for the purpose, rester-day found in the ruins of the Powell distillery day found in the ruins of the Powell distillery the head and other fragments of the body of Frank Trennor, portions of whose terribly mangled body were unearthed Saturday atternoon. They also found the body of Frank William Podratz, the coal-wheeler. Unlike Trennor, his remains were not badly mangled. They were taken to the Morgue first, and thence to his late home, at No. 741 Haisted strect, where he leaves a wife and one child. This, so far as known, was the last body contained in the ruins. The funerals of several of those killed took place yesterday, and were largely attended by the workingmen of that section of the city. tion of the city.
It seems a settled fact that the explo

It seems a settled fact that the explosion was caused by extraordinary pressure of steam, of the swelling corn, and the vapors and gases resulting therefrom inclosed with the large fron tank known as the "cooker. The engineer alone knew the steam pressure. When it was decided to put on extra pressure in order to clear the delivery pipe, and blow out the contents of the tank, it is known that the engineer went to his boilers, raked and brightened the fires, and turned a full head of steam on to the tank. Every engineer knows how easy it is to run up steam pressure. A simple raking of the fire will sometimes increase the steam some few pounds almost before the engineer knows it. It will be difficult to lay the biame upon any one, but while the Coroner's jury are investigating it will perhaps be worth their while to pay extra attention to the pipe connecting the "cooker" with the mash tub. It was the clogging of this which was the prime cause of the explosion. Hitherto it has been described by Mr. Powell and employées as a siphon-shaped pipe six inches in diameter. A Trinung reporter was yesterdsy informed by a mechanic familiar with the contrivance that it was nothing of the kind, but was composed of five sections, joined to each other right-angularly. The construction was against all common sense, let

joints, just as one sometimes hammers on a old-fashioned stovepipe-joint, for the purpos of starting the obstructions within.

A BIG LAND SWINDLE.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 17.—An indictment SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. II.—An indictment habeen found against James W. Clark, a prominent real-estate agent, and L. Snow, an accomplice, for swindling and obtaining money in faise pretences. The swindling consisted of obtaining a farm from a man in Geddes County in means of faise pretenses, and giving in payment therefor a mortgage upon property in Ulster County, in this State, which mortgage and to be worthless. acid to be worthless. The indicting a combination or series of complication business troubles, extending over a per several years. This indictment develops gantic land swindle. The whole job was put i and wealthy broker. By some sort of a rade purchase the wife of the agent Clark been possessed of a tract of land in Ulster County mountains in this consisting of about 1,100 acres, property was situated on the mountain and was nearly as perpen for land to be without barren as the desert, and the only end ever raised upon it was a crop of ro-ing obtained possession of this tra-which was perhaps worth 16 cents an real-estate agent was not alow in the city there shortly appeared a able farms in Ulster County, which were divided from each oth which were and yellow lines, and the ch sents a most business-like appearance followed is taken from the lips of the co

As soon as the property was mapp 100-acre farms, the real-estate agent for business. His mode of procedur follows: He would sell one of these back a mortgage on the farm for about thirds of the purchase price, say The agent now held a mortgage wh chief confederate was the broker The plan of operations was to pu property, a house and lot in Syr property, a house and lot in Syracuse of in Opondaga. County, and pay a little down, say \$400 or \$500, and turn over to gage on the Ulster County farm rest of the purchase money. The who purchased the mortgage would go broker and ask him if the mortgage with the broker, who was the head and from whole swindle, would satisfy the purch the mortgage was good, and the trade a made. The broker would advance the \$4 mecessary to be paid, and the property pould be deeded to him. In this manner number of these Ulster County farms a disposed of to stool-pigeons in Syrac valuable property purchased with the gages which were given back on the pages. g of swindlers, and swindlers and swindlers and swindlers.

SHOOTING APPRAY BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 17.—A pro shooting occurred this morning near l ton. Charles Miller, a German farmer John Long of intimacy with his wife, had been quarreling over this sever Long took two single-barreled gunt its small shot, and deliberately entered house and shot him in the breast and senting probably mortal wounds.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. II.—James Lowry, in a fit of temporary insanity, shot his wife with a revolver at about 1 o'clock this morning, as afterwards blew his own brains out. The wons will recover. Lowry was a carpenter who had lived here several years.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., Oct. 18.—The eleven prisons confined in the Pike County Jail eleven

ROWDIES KILLED. LEADVILLE, Oct. 17.—John Lee and Jean ler rett were dangerously injured in a drunker mi in a house of ill-fame last night.

WASHINGTON.

Capt. Eads and His Projected to Hailway-Produce Cargoes-Decision of the Secretary of the Interior agarding Hailroad Land Grants-Sir Dollars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Fromm.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—Capt. Eah. the Mississippi jetties, is here on his ray Mexico. He sails from New Orleans early month. His mission to Mexico is in reach his projected ship railway across the Islamin Tehauntepee. He will be accompanied to party of engineers to examine the round to consider the practicability of plan. The entire route will be veyed, and the best location for railway and the character of the grades is sidered. The previous surveys which have of locating a railroad. Hence an entirely survey is found to be necessary. One of the survey is found to be necessary. One efforts of Capt. Eads will be to obtain

An attempt is to be made by the New

rom the Mexican Government to

railroad.

An attempt is to be made by the New To Produce Exchange to resolud the regulation relative to the cargoes destination of this information greatly interfers with the Interior to-day rendered a decision interests of producers.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—The Secretary the Interior to-day rendered a decision interests in the case of Western Raifroad of Minnesota, now quand controlled by the Northern Pacific fill. Company, in regard to a claim of that Company, in regard to a claim of the Company, in regard

A FEMALE BEEHL Souvenirs of the Collapse

Boston "Ladies' Depo Company." Plaintive Statement of the ful Female Engaged

Running It.

FEMALE BANKING.

Blight Modification of the Anglo-Principle, a Basket Instea Safe Being Used.

special Dispatch to The Chicago I STON, Mass., Oct. 17.—Mrs. How ld, the President and Agent of posit Company, are still in the rige of obtaining money by false bail of the former is fixed at \$20,0 latter at \$10,000, which they have to obtain. They are comple, and Mrs. Gould is to-night u down, and Mrs. Gould is to-night under of a physician. Mrs. Howe has mad ment to a reporter in which she have been entirely innocent of a tional wrongdoing, and there is ing suspicion that both were the hands of designing rogues. Mrs. "About five years ago, while at No. 5 treet." I was employed by others. rest, I was employed by others as a Ladies' Deposit, -by others who do not care now to mention, at least present. I was instructed to take on money from ladies who were desirou deposits for one year. The institution oniginally to Roanized in Alexan in 1846 by Mrs. Dr. Jackson, who originally to Fredericton, N. B., and time, was engaged in extensive platwork while traveling about the connect say whether or not Mrs. Jackson, who was the property of the institution here is agent of the institution here is many friends, as agent of the institution here is formation. In Florida, I took her proceedings and agent. I cannot tell how positors there were at the bank, or to not care now to mention, at least positors there were at the bank, or money there was taken, as those who me had control of the books. I nev note for deposits since I ceased to be don't think they can hold me for t the notes were not presented in this some other place. I think the mo each day was

and every evening some of the men in Deposit came to the house, counted and carried it away. Then, each more one of the men, sometimes two, wo the bouse and leave with me what the might be necessary to carry on the the day. Sometimes they would brinight packages of \$5.000 and \$10,000, morning would leave me as mus for the day. During the ten days of tain if the rush had not come so been so prolonged, we could have cent claimed by depositors; but now care what becomes of me, as my go gone. The rush was such that, about the month, my employers said to to pay out anything to parties; celved interest for a certain time. About that time I paid out in on a source. I was well accounted with About that time I paid out in on \$20,000. I was well acquainted with leading men of Washington, and ms to-day will tell you that I never ref any one an honest debt, and the wronged any one, and, in the pre would have paid all the depositors I whom I worked had not

SHUT DOWN IN SUPPLYING ME WIT The crash finally came by their allow me to pay any of the principa interest had been paid up to Jan. with my own money. I have now of the house in my pocket to is my property. My salary at Deposit was \$300 per month paid to me each month in a Ladies' Deposit was in the contraction. socially. All, from their age, are per family, and some of them town; others of them aleep and es and some of them have offices down are well known to the business common couple of them reside at the West I of them did drive fast horses, at least

of them did drive fast horses, at let when I went out to ride with them. not speak for the kind of horses they took others out to drive.)

I will not yet say who the not together, but generally one at a title two men who usually came even the money away. They did not come seidom until the present troubles of not care to say just now who their ran the Deposit, but, if I am not prot

do not care to say just now who the n
ran the Deposit, but, if I am not prot
present unhappy condition, there
weeping and gnashing of te
will even surpass any ho
heard in Rome. I cann
that my friends have all deserted me
tell you to-night the names of the m
ployed me, but, at the proper time, I
all I know in court, with the name
cerned. I think it is terrible for
my age to be here, particularly wher my age to be here, particularly whe cent of all and any wrongdoing. I that the men who ran the bank are SPORTING MEN OR GANELS for I do not know them well enough they are such kind of people. I do my anything that I do not know The real cause of my troubles, and a brought on the present condition of the Deposit, was due to the enmit calling himself "Dr. Gardner." a He came to me about six weeks ago me to loan him \$100. He had been 1 and said he was dead broke. I to not allowed to loan any of the f and said he was dead broke. I to not allowed to loan any of the f concern, and, more than that, the had no dealings whatever He then asked to be employed b agent, but I could not do it. The off breathing vengeance against same night called on Miss Fairban several books of depositors, at the mut. He represented that the bank by burst, and urged her to teil he draw out their money at once. Nrun began, and over \$6,000 were particular to the same than the same tha

Doctor continued to call on all the heard of, got them also to draw,

heard of, got them also to draw, an make a good thing out of the run depositors that he could easily get if they would pay him 5 per cent collected by him and the lawyer, nected with him."

While the unsoundness of "ladies' Deposit" was a ge coded fact in the comm abrupt suspension of business collapse of the institution after a confirmation of the institution and the confirmation of the institution and institution after a confirmation of the institution and the institution after a confirmation of the institution and institution and institution and institution and institution and institution and ins THE MAJORITY OF THE DEP

THE MAJORITY OF THE DEF are women in only ordinary circus had intrusted all their savings to and her associates. Many of will, in consequence of the concern, be strip their property, and turned pennished charity of the world, it being fact that not a few of them had m kunses, furniture, and even their parel, so as to invest the proceeds dies' Deposit." The great majority which have been placed in the hyers are dated within six m indicates that the great rush of been done within that time. At of seventy-five depositors have, attorneys, levied upon the pro Rowe, and their claims in the fully equal to the estimated value and its contents. Keepers are in the property, and will remain in the property, and will remain in the property, and will remain in the projects.

New York, Oct. 17.—Herbert J.
sipping and commission merch

severy one of the worthless every one of the worthless every one of the worthless exchaged for property in Syndaga County, and in every independent of the worthless every thus purchased was deeded no was the real party in interest.

OUBLE TRAGEDY.

Minn., Oct. 17.—James Lowry, in a cary insanity, shot his wife with a about 1 o'clock this morning, and blew his own brains out. The woman Lowry was a carpenter who had everal years. CAPE OF PRISONERS.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. LLE, Ill., Oct. 16.—The eleven prison-in the Pike County Jail effected on Friday night. Three of them ecaptured at this writing.

ROWDIES KILLED. a, Oct. 17.—John Lee and John Barangerously injured in a drunt of ill-fame last hight.

WASHINGTON.

ds and His Projected Ship y-Produce Cargoes-Decision Secretary of the Interior Re-Railroad Land Grants-Silver

stron, D. C., Oct. 16.—Capt. Eads, of sippi jetties, is here on his way to le sails from New Orleans early next is mission to Mexico is in relation to ed ship railway across the Isthmus of ec. He will be accompanied by a engineers to examine the route, sonsider the practicability of his he entire route will be surned the best location for the difference of the grades be coarse by the surveys which have been the Isthmus were not made with a view a railroad. Hence an entirely new rarailroad. Hence an entirely new TON, D. C., Oct. 16.-Capt. r a railroad. Hence an entirely new found to be necessary. One of the first Capt. Eads will be to obtain permission Mexican Government to create his

exchange to rescind the regulation its Customs Collectors to give informits Customs Collectors to give informits Customs Collectors to give information in the customs destined for

conts. It is claimed that the publication formation greatly interferes with the of producers.

To the Western Associated Press.

NGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The Scoretary of its conday rendered a decision involving cuniary interests in the case of the Railroad of Minnesota, now operate folled by the Northern Pacific Hallroad, in regard to a claim of that Company under the indemnity grant to the State sott of the act of March 3, 1857, March of various amendatory statutes, which also bears directly upon similar of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Famila, and probably upon those of seveniestern companies, is favorable to its It is to this effect.

That such indemnity can only be taken slost in piace atong the respective lines within the lateral limits prescribed by niting acts as contradistinguished from of quantity to the amount of any designator of sections per mile for the one of the other of road.

do rereimpted prior to the date of the occation of the respective lines, whether seed of before or after the passage of the gate; but that lands reserved by companion of the respective lines, whether seed of before or after the passage of the gate; but that lands reserved by companion to the contradistion of the respective lines, we are such that lands reserved by companion of the passage of the gate; but that lands reserved by companion of the respective lines, we are the second of the first of the date of the occation of the respective lines, we then the original practice of the Leavenwrith of the date of the original practice of the Leavenwrith the original practice of the Leaven

A, Neb., Oct. 16.—Dr. Henry Aross, there, committed suicide last night use of Albert Kopps, six miles west above that he has friends in Barkansas. SUICIDE.

Souvenirs of the Collapse of the Boston "Ladies' Deposit Company."

Plaintive Statement of the Tearful Female Engaged in Running It.

Slight Modification of the Anglo-Bengales Principle, a Basket Instead of a Safe Being Used.

FEMALE BANKING.

ogros, Mass., Oct. II.—Mrs. Howe and Mrs. sorrox, Mass, oct. 11. Ans. Howe and Mrs.
id, the President and Agent of the Ladies'
post Company, are still in the Tombs, on
tree of obtaining money by false pretenses,
hall of the former is fixed at \$20,000, and of the latter at \$10,000, which they have been un-ble to obtain. They are completely broken town, and Mrs. Gould is to-night under the care able to column.

down, and Mrs. Gould is to-night under the care of a physician. Mrs. Howe has made a statement to a reporter in which she claims to have been entirely innocent of any intended wrongdoing, and there is a growing suspicion that both, were tools in the bands of designing rogues. Mrs. Howe says; about five years ago, while at No. 50 Garland street, I was employed by others as agent for the 'Ladles' Deposit,'—by others whose names I do not care now to mention, at least not for the greent. I was instructed to take on deposit all money from ladies who were desirous to leave deposits for one year. The institution was omignatly organized in Alexandria, Va., deposits for one year. The institution was constituted in ALEXANDRIA, VA., in 1846 by Mrs. Dr. Jackson, who belonged reignally to Fredericton, N. B., and who, in her time, was engaged in extensive philanthropic work while traveling about the country. I smoot say whether or not Mrs. Jackson was the but she had many friends. I worked veality, but she had many friends. I worked a agent of the institution here under Miss as agent of the institution here under Miss Mary A Rogers, and when the latter died, about last February, in Florida, I took her place. Miss Crandel was employed by the Deposit and Mrs. Gouldes an agent. I cannot tell how many de-positors there were at the bank, or how much positors there were at the bank, or how much money there was taken, as those who employed me had control of the books. I never signed a note for deposits since I ceased to be agent, so I don't think they can hold me for that. Then

and every evening some of the men behind the report came to the house, counted the money, and carried it away. Then, each morning, some one of the men, sometimes two, would call at the house and leave with me what they thought might be necessary to carry on the business of the day. Sometimes they would bring away at night packages of \$5.000 and \$10,000, and in the morning would leave me as much as \$500 for the day. During the ten days of the late run I paid out more than \$75,000, and I feel cer-min if the rush had not come so sudden, and been so prolonged, we could have paid every out claimed by depositors; but now I do not care what becomes of me, as my good name is gone. The rush was such that, about the list of the month, my employers said that I ought pot to pay out anything to parties who had re-ceived interest for a certain time in advance. About that time I paid out in one day about 000. I was well acquainted with many of the ling men of Washington, and many of them to-day will tell you that I never refused to pay any one an honest debt, and that I never wronged any one, and, in the present crisis, would have paid all the depositors if those for whom I worked had not

BUT DOWN IN SUPPLYING ME WITH FUNDS. The crash finally came by their refusing to allow me to pay any of the principal on which interest had been paid up to Jan. I next, al-though I feel sure they could have supplied me with all the funds that were necessary for the purpose. Last May I went to the house on Brookline street, which I bought and fitted up Brookline street, which I bought and fitted up with my own money. I have now got the deeds of the house in my pocket to prove that it is my property. My salary at the Ladies' Deposit was \$300 per month, which was paid to me each month in advance. The Ladies' Deposit was in the control of twelve gentlemen, all of whom are rich, and stand high socially. All, from their age, are presumably men of family, and some of them live out of twelves of their sleep, and est together. is my property. My salary at the Ladies' Deposit was \$300 per month, which was paid to me each month in advance. The Ladies' Deposit was in the control of twelve gentlemen, all of whom are rich, and stand high town; others of them sleep and eat together, and some of them have offices down town and are well known to the business community. A couple of them reside at the West End. Some of them did drive fast horses, at least they did when I went out to ride with them. (Yet I can-not speak for the kind of horses with which they took others out to drive.)

I WILL NOT YET SAY WHO THE MEN ARE. No two of them hardly ever came to the bank ogether, but generally one at a time, except he two men who usually came evenings to take hemoney away. They did not come but very ran the Deposit, but, if I am not protected in my present unhappy condition, there will be a weeping and gnashing of teeth that will even surpass any howl ever heard in Rome. I cannot think that my friends have all deserted me. I will not tell you to-night the names of the men who employed me, but, at the proper time, I may give all I know in court, with the names of all concerned. I think it is terrible for a woman of

my age to be here, particularly when I am inno-cent of all and any wrongdoing. I do not know that the men who ran the bank are that the men who ran the bank are
SPORTING MEN OR GAMBLERS,
for I do not know them well enough to say that
they are such kind of people. I do not wish to
ay anything that I do not know to be a fact.
The real cause of my troubles, and those which
brought on the present condition of affairs at
the Deposit, was due to the enmity of a man
calling himself "Dr. Gardner," a spiritualist.
He came to me about six weeks ago and wanted
me to loan him \$100. He had been just married,
and said he was dead broke. I told him I was ad said he was dead broke. I told him I was not allowed to loan any of the funds of the ern, and, more than that, the institution had no dealings whatever with men. He then asked to be employed by me as an agent, but I could not do it. The Doctor went of breathing vengeance against me, and the mme night called on Miss Fairbanks, who held mut. He represented that the bank would sure urst, and urged her to tell her friends to draw out their money at once. Next day the run began, and over \$6,000 were paid out. The Doctor continued to call on all the depositors he heard of, got them also to draw, and

THE RUN CONTINUED.

"The Doctor at the same time proposed to make a good thing out of the run by telling the depositors that he could easily get their money if they would pay him 5 per cent on all sums collected by him and the lawyer who was confected with him."

While the unsoundness of me so-called Ladies' Deposit" was a generally conceded fact in the community, the abrupt suspension of business and the collapse of the institution after a comparatively brief run is something for which only these corn. lef run is something for which only those conant with the history of similar bogus banks and there are to be found wealthy persons who can afford to lose their investments. THE MAJORITY OF THE DEPOSITOR

The Majority of the Deposito.

The women in only ordinary circumstances who had intrusted all their savings to this woman had her associates. Many of these women will, in consequence of the failure at the concern, be stripped of all their property, and turned penniless upon the cold charity of the world, it being a swell-known tact that not a few of them had mortraged their louses, furniture, and even their wearing apparel, so as to invest the proceeds in the "Latic Deposit." The great majority of the books which have been placed in the hands of law-rers are dated within six months, which indicates that the great rush of business has been done within that time. Already upward of seventy-five depositors have, through their attorneys, levied upon the property of Mrs. Howe, and their claims in the aggregate are fully equal to the estimated value of the house until the process mode of procedure against the property is agreed upon by the several attorneys interested. omen in only ordinary circumstances who itrusted all their savings to this woman

HERBERT DAVIS. New York, Oct. 17.—Herbert J. Davis, an iron dipping and commission merchant, of Courtlandt street, has turned over his property to his creditors. Davis was the buyer for Flood, and also represented other California firms. He was involved to some extent by the fallure of George Hawes & Co., of San Francisco. Davis assets, chiefly iron, have all been turned over to his creditors, who are to take care of his papers. After the creditors realize on the merchandise, and satisfy their claims, the surplus is to be returned to him. At present values he estimates his equity at \$25,000.

THE CANADIAN PLAN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—Judgment was given resterday in the case of A. F. Gault & Co. vs. C. D. Champeys, for \$10,110, the amount of an account for goods supplied and interest. The defendant failed, and was sued under the act as a fraudulent bankrupt, the plaintiffs getting judgment for the full amount of their claim. If the amount is not paid, with costs, the defend-ant is to be imprisoned six months.

FIRE RECORD.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17.—A fire broke out in one of the cotton-sheds of the Commercial Cotton-Press & Wharf Company at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A strong northwest wind swept the flames rapidly down the wharf, consuming two large cotton-sheds and a brick warehouse partially covered with cotton. The fire soon spread to the cotton on the wharves, and thence to three British iron steamships, the Borrowdale, Travancore, and Bedford, which were lying at the pier partially loaded with cotton. The Borrowdale is badly damaged, and is still burning, having on board about 3,000 bales of cotton. The Travancore and Bedford are only slightly damaged. A derrick on the Bed-ford was burned, and, in falling struck the Third Mate on the head, killing him almost instantly The estimated loss is 2,000 bales of cotton, valued at \$20,000, exclusive of burnt and damaged cotton on the steamships. The damage to build-ings, sheds, and wharves of the Commercia Wharf Company is estimated at \$50,000; fully insured. The total loss is about \$200,000; fully covered by insurance, mostly in foreign com

AT NORTH WYOMING, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TOULON, Ill., Oct. 17.—At about 9:45 a. m. yesterday a fire broke out about the middle of a ming, used as stores, restaurants, dwellings, etc., and the Farmers' Bank. In two hours the entire row was destroyed. The wind was blow-ing a gale from the west. Only by the heroism ing a gale from the west. Only by the heroism of the citizens was the Castle brick block, on the north, a large warehouse, the elevator, the depot, and the corn-cribs across the street to the eastward, sayed. The loss on buildings is \$25,000; insurance, \$300. The merchandise, etc., was saved. The fire was occasioned by a chimney which the landiord had refused to repair when asked to by his tenant that morning. The contents of the Farmers' Bank were removed in time to insure safety. ne to insure safety.

NEAR CLINTON, ILL. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 17.—Ex-County Judge Graham's fine country residence, located in Barnett Township, northwest from Clinton, took fire late yesterday afternoon, and before help could be secured, burned to the ground, with all the contents, aggregating a loss of \$2,500.

AT COLUMBUS, O. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 17 .- The contents and residence of S. I. McCoy were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$1,000; no insurance.

AT SHEBOYGAN, WIS. Sheboygan, Oct. 17.—A fire this morning destroyed ten buildings. Loss, \$10,000; insured.

THE RAILROADS. THE WABASH WAR.

The Sabbath was not respected by the railroad warriors yesterday. All the ticket offices were open during the forenoon and a thriving busi-ness in cheap tickets was done. The situation has not changed from what it was the day bewere sold by all the roads leading to that point. The Alton, Illinois Central, and Wabash trains coming in yesterday morning were crowded with

the round trip, and the probability is that the others have paid no more, it as much. The St. Louis Republican claims that the more prominent people on this train were carried free. However this may be, it is certain that the road will not be able to declare a dividend from the profits derived from this business.

Further developments in the fight will no doubt be made to-day, and not times may be expected. It is thought that before to-night the Eastern roads will have become involved in the fight, and the Eastern rates will drop to the same nominal figures as the Western. Of course, there is no possibility that so flerce and general a contest can last very long, for, if it should, the damage done to the roads would be incalculable. The probabilities are that the Railroad Presidents at the meeting to be held at New York Wednesday will devise some plan by which the war can be stopped. It is certain, however, that in any event the rates to St. Louis, Kansas City, and other points to which unlimited tickets without number were sold will never again reach the figures asked before the commencement of this war. The Wabash aione has probably sold enough unlimited tickets afready to cover its possible trailic from this city for the next two or three years, and as long as these tickets are out competing lines cannot, in justice to themselves, make the regular rates higher than the rates at which those unlimited tickets were soid. If the latter course is pursued, it is not likely that one-third of the unlimited tickets were soid. If the latter course is pursued, it is not likely that one-third of the unlimited tickets sold during the last few days will ever be used, but the speculators who bought them will, be only too gird to take theft back to the railroad companies and have them redeemed.

VANDERBILT'S. OCEAN STEAMER

SCHEME.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune EW YORK, Oct. 17.—An important scheme ans come to light, within a few days, regarding the fersign shipping trade of the New York Central Railroad, which, if true, will create a sensation in railroad circles and cause considerable fluttering among the other rival lines. The story, as told, is briefly this: The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company has made a conract with the new East River Bridge, which is to be constructed next year from this which is to be constructed next year from this city to a point above Long Island City, for exclusive right of the freight transportation from Hunter's Point to Montauk Point, L. I. Mr. Vanderbilt has secured the absolute control of the Long Island Raliroad, and he proposes to erect at the latter place a great foreign grain and provision shipping station, and the through European freight will all be sent direct, without breaking bilk, to Montauk Po.nt. At this point immense elevators and storebouses are to be erected, and it is claimed that by these direct shipments fully one day's sail will be saved between this port and Liverpool. It is stated that Mr. Vanderbilt's business abroad has been to arrange fully for the details of this great enterprise, and a line of steames hus been contracted for with some of the large Clyde builders, and some of these vessels, built on purpose for the New York Central Railway traffic, will be ready to sail to this country for cargoes of freight early next spring.

THE BRIDGE WILL PROCEED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 17.—Judge Nelson, of the United States Court, yesterday rendered his de-cision upon the application of the Northern Pa-cific Railroad Company for an injunction to prevent the Moosehead & Barnesville Railroad Company, otherwise the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, from building a oridge across the Red River. He held that the Court had no authority to prevent the construction of the bridge mereto prevent the construction of the bridge merely upon the representation of the Northern Pacific that it would cut off trade upon the river from the Northern Pacific. If the bridge is built without legislative authority or in deflance of legislative charters, that is a matter for the State Courts. If it shall bereafter be proved to be a nuisance or an obstruction to navigation, the Federal Court will interfere, but not otherwise. Accordingly the construction of the bridge will proceed.

THE WAR AT KANSAS CITY. THE WAR AT KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—Early this morning the Wabash Railway began selling limited tickets to Chicago for \$5, which was immediately followed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Alton, and Hannibal & St. Joseph Companies. The sale of unlimited tickets at \$7 continues, and heavy orders are being filled for parties residing in Kansas and portions of Missouri.

INCORPORATED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 17.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the Secretary of State's office by the Central Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad Company, of Chicago, which proposes to construct a railroad from Rockton, or some point near there, on the Racine & Southeastern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, to and through the City of Eockford, to and through Kankakee on the Illinois Central. The capital stock is fixed at \$1,000,000, and the corporators are Alexander Mitchell, S. 8. Merrill, John W. Cary, Milwaukee; Julius Wadsworth, New York; Edward Waiker, Chicago; R. P. Lane, Raiph Euerson, N. C. Thompson, Thomas D. Roberton, William Lathrop, Rockford.

THE WAR AT SPRINGFIELD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 17.—The anticipated newal of interest in the railroad war here is day did not occur, as the Wabash did not redu the rate on round trip tickets to Chicago to \$4, as the officials here stated would be done to-day. Upwards of \$1,000 worth of these tickets, however, were sold at the former rate, \$4.

MARINE NEWS.

HOME GATHERINGS. A LONG LIST OF DISASTERS.

On the first page of this issue will be found a large amount of interesting marine matter, de-tailing disasters to shipping and incidents con-pected with the great storm. The change of DOCK NOTES.

schooner Winnie Wing cleared for the east shore yesterday.
Yesterday afternoon the schooner Jesse Hoyt returned from a round trip to Green Bay which occupied twenty days.
The schooner Joses, loaded with brush, hove The schooner Joses, loaded with brush, hove up anchor and came.
The schooner C. C. Trowbridge has received light repairs about her bow, and the schooner F. L. Danforth repairs to her rudder-head.
William Dean and Capt. John Perew absconded to St. Louis Saturday night. It is not known that they were burdened with lure, get the cheap fare proved a temptation, and led them to spend what money they had.
The schooner City of Sheboygan split her foresail and jib in the storm.
The lake along the west shore is covered with lumber and shingles, parts of deck-loads.
The propeller Sincoe is at Milwaukee with a broken rudder stock.
The schooner Gen. Worth lost both anchors on this lake.

At Racine on Safurday the schooner Z. G. Simmons was damaged by striking the pier.

The schooners York State and Mary Collins have had yawls smashed in the South Branch within a few days.

The tug Tom Brown has returned from Milwaukee.

The tug Tom Brown has returned from Milwaukee.

The depth of water where the schooner David A. Wells lies is seven fathoms.

The schooner Typo had one of her mizzen chain plates carried away yesterday by contact with one of the Wells street bridge abutments. The steamer Sheboygan shook up the Illinois Central Railway bridge on Saturday.

The schooners Charloy Hibbard, Maj. Ferry, Jesse Hoyt, Mary Nau, Nassau, scow I. M. Hill, and steam-barge Annie Laurie arrived yesterday, and the schooners Lottie Wolf, Metropolis, and Joseph Paige sailed—the two first named in the morning and the latter in the evening. The tug Sweepstakes also cleared for Peshtigo with barges, and the propellers Commodore and Wo-co-ken and consort for Buffalo.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

GLEANINGS.

The steamer Algerian, while lying at shelter at South Bay during the recent gale, reports seeing a water-spout about 4 p.m. off Port Hope. Both ends were funnel-shaped. It swept down the lake, and after passing South Bay the lower part fell, making a great splash. The upper part disappeared in the clouds.—Osuego Pulladium.

Capt. E. A. Skinner, of the schooner Young America, reported to the police this morning that sneak-thieves entered his vessel last night and stole a pair of glasses valued at \$20. They slos took two suits of clothes, boots, etc. Dan Hare, the mate of the vessel, was also loser to the extent of a suit of wearing apparel valued at \$28.—Minounker Wisconsin, 18th.

Capt. Frank Welcome has purchased the iron steamer Grace Grummond of Capt. S. B. Grummond for \$10,000. The Grummond's Detroit days are past.

Complaints are made against the hoisting engines along the ore docks at Cleveiand. It is said sparks from them set fire to and burned up the raffee of the schooner M. R. Warner's staysail badly Thursday.

The sow Kittle, laden with stone, struck a bridge at Cleveland the other day and sunk.

Three hundred and seventy-six of the 300 vessels detained by the recent law in Eagland for the inspection of vessels whose seaworthiness was doubted have been found to be unsound, and have been accordingly condemned for repairs.

The propeller Conemaugh broke her crankpin opposite Detroit on Friday. Capt. E. A. Skinner, of the schooner Young

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MOVEMENTS AT MILWAUKER.
Special Bispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
MILWAUKER, Oct. 17.—The tug Hagerman started for North Bay this morning to tow the disabled schooner Natad to Chicago, and the tug disabled Schooler Maint to Chicago, and the tig Starke Brothers left for Chicago with the schooler Melvin S. Bacon. The steam-barge Ballentine & Moore also left for the same place. The tug Sill towed the schooler D. G. Fort down from Racine. MORE SERIOUS THAN SUPPOSED.

The schooner Red White and Blue, which ran ashore on Fox Point, proves to have sustained considerable damage. She requires about thirty feet of keel, and her bottom in places is nearly

MAKE PORTS. SAND BEACH.

SAND BEACH.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SAND BEACH. Mich., Oct. 17.—Additional in harbor to-night—Propeller Atlantic, steambarge J.P. Donaldson and barges, Nahant. James Kelly and consort, Jay Gouid, Alaska, George L. Colwell and barges, East Sagffaw and barges, Mackinaw and barges, tug John Owen, schooners C. N. Johnson, C. A. King, scow Arthur.

A southwest gale has been blowing all day, with slight snow.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Oct. 17.—Arrived up—Propeller Mary Mills.

Passed up—Schooner C. H. Burton.

Down—Propeller Glasgow and barges; schooners Saveland, Mineral State; tug A. J. Smith und barges. and barges.
Wind, west; light snow. Weather cloudy.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—Passed up—Propeller
Atlantic; schooner C. H. Burton.

Passed down—Propeller Milwaukee (No. 2);
schooners Saveland, Myosotis, John Wesley,
R. Doud. Wind southwest, seventeen miles per hour.

MARQUETTE.

Speciar Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

MARQUETTE.

Speciar Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

MARQUETTE. Mich., Oct. 16.—Arrived—Propellers Cormorant, with Charles Wall; Fletcher, with schorner Ironton.

The wind veered to the northeast last night and kicked up a big sea. ESCANABA.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 17.—Arrived—Propeller
W. L. Brown; schooners May Richards, F. J.
King. Zach Chandler, Minnie Slauson.

Cleared—Schooners L. Hanna, Libbie Nau, J. ESCANABA.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESCANABA, Mich. Oct. 10.—Arrived—Propellers Ira H. Owen, Egyptian. R. J. Hackett: schooners Thoums Quayle, Unadilla, Alice Richards, Jessie Linn, M. L. Higgie, G. D. Russell, Pelican, William McGregor.

DULUTIL. DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 16.—Arrived.—Propellers
Hiawatha, James Davidson, City of Owen Sound,
Arizona; schooners Minnehaha, Ogarita, J. C.
King, Granger. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 17.—Cleared for Chicago,

FIRE-INSURANCE.

An Important Meeting of Underwriters to Be Held in New York City. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Oct. 17 .- A convention of fireunderwriters, embracing representatives from every city and town of importance in the Union, is to be held in this city on Wednesday next. Its object is to "take measures to unite the underwriters of the country in an organizaunderwritors of the country in an organiza-tion whose purposes shall be to make the truths of insurance economy more widely known to policyholders throughout the country, as well as to insurance officers and managers." Prominent underwriters claim that the fire-insurance business is and has been for some time back in a demoralized and unhealthy condition, and that this condition has been brought about by reckless, competition on the

condition, and that this condition has been brought about by reckless competition on the part of imprudently-managed companies and by what the underwriters are pleased to call the uncalled-for and unjust interference of State Legislatures. Probably some action looking towards its prevention or restriction will be taken. The Wisconsin law, making the face of the policy the measure of the sum to be paid in case of total loss, which failed to become a law in this State last winter, together with several other laws held to be adverse to insurance interests, are, it is said, to be prepared in various State Legislatures. during the coming winter. In order that they may be prepared in time to submit arguments to Legislative Committees and use such persuasive influence as may be deemed necessary to prevent observious legislation, underwriters throughout the country are in favor of forming a compact and united organization. That this is likely to be done on Wednesday there is little doubt. Many other questions of direct interest to insurance companies will come before the

MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO.,

OBITUARY.

GEORGE SCROGGS. GEORGE SCROGGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 17.—Col. George Scroggs, late United States Consul at Hamburg, Germany, proprietor of the Champaign Gazette, and well known throughout the State as a Republican editor and politician, died of consumption at Denver, Colo., yesterday, aged 38 years. His funeral will probably take place from his late residence in this city on Tuesday. The Colonel leaves a widow and two children, besides a fine property. There is universal recret at his death in this community, where he has resided for twenty-six years, respected by all. The publication of the Gazetts will be continued by his heirs.

SAMUEL WATKINS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Samuel Watkins, a prominent citizen, died here this afternoon, aged 86 years. His remains were conveyed to the Supreme Court room at the Capitol, where they will lay in state until 2 p. m. Monday. He had accumulated a fortune of \$500,000. Of this amount he bequeathed \$130,000 for the establishment here of the Watkins Polytechnic Institute, to be built next spring.

MRS. E. P. GERRY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 17.—This morning, after a lin-gering illness, Mrs. E. P. Gerry died of consumption, aged 34. Mrs. Gerry was an estima-ble lady, beloved by all, and her early death is

JOHN M'CURTONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 16.—John McCurtone, an old resident and prominent stockman of Bloomington, died very suddenly at Fort Worth, Tex., where he moved lately.

MRS. JULIA BATES.
Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.—Mrs. Julia D. Bates, widow of the Hon. Edward Bates, United States Attorney-General under President Lincoln, died here to-day.

Pirrsburg, Oct. 16.—The Hon. Henry D. Fos-ter, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, died at Irwin's Station, Pa., at 13 o'clock to-

THE TURF.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Oct. 17.—The trotting-meeting at Abdallah Park opens next Tuesday, the 19th, with a most brilliant outlook. Over ten car-loads of trotters have arrived within the last twenty-four hours. In addition to the splendid program for the week Mr. W. H. Wilson, the President of the Park, has wisely arranged a new feature, which will be an exhibition on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th inst., of the finest collection of fast trotting stallions that have ever been shown at one time in the world Among them are Smuggler, 2:15½; Monroe Chief, 2:18½; Voltaire, 2.21; Indianapolis, 2:21; Piedmont, 2:21½; Hambletonian Basbaw, 2:21½; Yon Arnim, 2:22; Alcantara, 2:22; Post Boy, 2:23¼; Robert McGregor, 2:23¾; Jubilee Lambert, 2:25; Lumps, 2:25½; Ravenwood, 2:28.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A MEETING OF THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN Club of the Seventh Ward will be held at Geo. Righeimer's, 40 South Union-st, Monday ovening at Sociock. All the German citizens of the ward are earnestly invited. The following speakers will address the meeting: Louis Kistler, Matt. Benner, Christ. Mamer. Christ Mamer.

A MEETING OF THE FIFTH WARD SWEDISH Hepublican Club will be held at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Arnoid-sts. this evening.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SEVenth Ward German Republican Club is requested to meet at 7 o'clock Monday evening at Geo. Righelmer's Hall, 45 outh Union-st.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF SIXTEENTH Ward Republicans for consultation as to Campaign Committee at Philip Letterer's, 410 North-av., this evening.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FIFTH
T Ward Young Men's Gardeld and Arthur Club
this evening at Foss Hall, corner Twenty-third-st.
and Portland-sv. and Portland-av.

THE REPUBLICANS OF CENTRAL PARK WILL
be addressed this evening by C. R. Matson, Jacob
Gross, and O. L. Mann. Neighboring clubs are invited.

Gross, and O. L. Mann. Neighboring clubs are invited.

THE REPUBLICANS OF NAPERVILLE WILL holds a mass-meeting to-day, and will be addressed. THE REPUBLICANS OF NAPERVILLE WILL hold a mass-meeting to-day, and will be addressed by the Hon. William Aldrich, Col. R. W. Ricaby, and the Hon. Kirk Hawes.

THE POLISH CITIZENS OF THE FOURTEENTH I ward will hold a general meeting on the corner of Milwanke-aw, and Noble-st. this evening. The following speakers will be present and address the meeting: William A. Phelps, J. W. E. Thomas, Ben H. Seligman, and Peter Kiolbassa. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FOURTH
and Fifth Precincts of the Sixth Ward Republican Club at August Zoellner's new hall, corner of lican Club at August Zoeliner's new hall, corner of Blue Island-av, and Eighteenth-st, this evening at 8 o'clock. Good speakers will be in att, dance.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Eleventh Ward Republican Club at No. 400 and 402 West Madison-st, this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A REGUIAR MEETING OF Companies A and B and of the Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of the Eleventh Ward at No. 400 West Madison-st, this evening for the purpose of electing officers and attending to other important business.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE WLESH
Gardeld and Arthur Club at Carpenter Hall, 21
West Madison-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. The following speakers will address the meeting: George R.
Davis, Gen. Martin Beem, Gen. O. L. Mann, L. L.
Bond, and others. Bond, and others.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Seventh Ward will be addressed this evening by Prof. Louis Kistler, Matt Benner, and Chris Mamer.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING THIS EVENING at Room 4 Grand Pacific of the Central Irish-American Republican Club. All members of ward clubs are invited to attend, as business of importance will be transacted. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FIRST
Precinct Tenth Ward Gardeld and Arthur Club
to 174 North Halsted-st. this evening. Good speakers

Miscellancous. OOL. A. B. WILSON AND COL. J. K. HENRY WILL address the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward at 5 North Clark-st. this evening. 105 North Clark-st. this evening.

Col. E. B. PAYNE AND COL. CHARLES WHITney will address the Republicans of Ivanhoe,
Lake County, this evening.

Phoperty-owners in the Vicinity of The
Safgamon-st, and Carroli-av. Viaduct, and who
are opposed to its being built without side approaches
to it on Carroli-av. are requested to meet at the office
of S. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 91 Dearborn-st, to-day
at 2 o'clock p. m., and not at 10 c'clock this morning,
as was yesterday announced in this paper.

CIME REV. BUILER F. LEAVITT. PASTOR OF THE REV. BURKE F. LEAVITT. PASTOR OF Lincoln Park Congregational Church, will con-duct the noon meeting to-day. THE YOUNG MEN'S GOSPEL MEETING WILL be held in Lower Farwell Hall this evening. Young men are specially invited.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. reet, between State and Dearborn. En-Miss Mary Anderson. "Evadne."

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1880. GOV. PORTER predicts that Indiana will tre Garneld a majority of 25,000 in November, and believes the State has been added perma-

A FIRE yesterday swept through the cotton-sheds of the Commercial Cotton-Press & Wharf Company at Charleston, S. C., consuming 2,000 bales of cotton and damaging property in the aggregate amounting to \$200,000.

On their way to San Francisco Messrs.
Moody and Sankey spent yesterday in Omaha,
and addressed an immense meeting under the
auspices of the Young Men's Christian Associa-To-day they proceed on their journey

SCHUYLER COLFAX, in a speech at South littee, that the victory was the result of imittee, that the victory was the result of imidation, fraud, and corruption," as an ilt which the people of Indiana would rebuke ovember. If Barnum had had more sense would never have made the offensive charge, and he will discover it to his cost next month.

THE recent storm was very violent along the time of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. Trains were blockaded by snowdrifts ten to twelve feet deep, and the passengers were only kept from starving by the arrival of teams with provisions. Cattle, horses, and other farm thimals have perished in large numbers. At met accounts the storm was still raging, and is propounced the several ever known in that ed the severest ever known in that

of that State by issuing an address in which the ridiculous pretense is made that the Repub-lican victory of last Tuesday was the product of fraud. The people of Ohio know better, and there is no surer way of adding to Gardeld's majority in November than by exciting the dis-gust and resentment which this sort of an ad-dress is calculated to create.

Our collection of sermons this morning includes a discourse by Prof. Swing, entitled "Recent Interpretations of Christianity"; the farewell sermon of the Rev. Arthur Mitchell to the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, which was followed by the adoption by Church Section of a series of resolutions the Church session of a series of resolutions giving testimony to the retiring pastor's great seal and usefulness, and expressing deep regret at the severance of pleasant relations; and an account of the presentation to Dr. Mitchell by the Raliroad Mission of a beautiful testimonial in recognition of his labors in behalf of the

THE HON. GROBGE SCROGGS, of Champaign, Ili., died yesterday at Denver, Colo., at the age of 35 years. Mr. Scroggs was the editor and proprietor of the Champaign Gazette, and in the conduct of that journal showed marked ability and vigor. He had gained considerable prominence in politics, having served in the Legislature with credit; and in 1876 was a formidable but unsuccessful candidate before the Republican State Convention for the nomination of Secretary of State. He was subsequently ap-

THE Democratic leaders of this city, Mike McDonald, Joe Mackin, and others of equal minence, have evidently been trying their lands at fraudulent registration. In one intance they undertook to register fifteen fictious names in the Eighth Ward, giving as the esidence of these future illegal voters a five-toom cottage which happened to be occupied by one of the Republican judges of election. This listinctively Democratic fraud was undoubtedly lesigned to be very widely introduced in the ned to be very widely introduced in the ent wards of Chicago, but the Republicans liscovered the disgraceful scheme in time

JOHN G. THOMPSON, the man who has charge of the campaign in Ohio on the Democratic side, had won several political contests, as he believed, by blowing and bragging. Following the practice which he thought so efficacious, he made so strong a bluff last Monday as to set his party friends in all the large cities to thinking that his confidence was based on a winning hand. Much good Democratic money, therefore, became Republican currency as soon as the truth, so terrible to Bourbon ears, was heraided through the land. Now Mr. Thompson is called upon to explain to the betting element of his political ilk why be conspired to ruin them financially when he must have known they were also about to be nailed to the bitter cross of ignominious defeat at the polls. us defeat at the polls.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS has replied to the request of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church, that he resign his functions a minister of the Church and renounce his somection with the denomination. He states, in very plain language, that he will not resign, and, further, that he will not be put out, if his seller in the strength of his position shall prove in the issue to have been well founded. In his own words, he "will stand on the inside," and the Conference is left to infer that he knows who he is talking to, and that the job of putting

Conference and a failure to b ling to the Methodist Church are ne resies of the same importance.

NEW YORK, New Jersey, and Connecticut now become the centres of political pressure. In no other States will so much work be done. As Indians and Ohio were conceded to be a sort of Electoral Commission before whom the rest of the States must come for a preliminary hearing which, if adverse by unanimous voice of the judges, must have been fatal to the Republican cause, so now must this decision, so found, go to a Court of Cassation, of three Commonwealths, practically conceded to be so nearly unbiased as to be swayed entirely by the truth and the right, and not by tradition. To the people of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, the briefs placed before the tribunal of last Tuesday will be again submitted; the arguments and showings then made will be again critically examined; the light of truth will once more shine upon them, and the finding of the lower Court will be triumphantly sustained.

PRESIDENT HINSDALE, of Hiram College who did good service on the stump in Indiana for the Republican cause, confidently looks for a large increase of the Republican majority in November. He thinks Garfield will prove to be stronger in Indiana than Porter was, though the latter was extremely popular, as the large Campbellite vote of the State, which was largely given for the Republican candidate for Governor, will go in a body to Garaeld next month. The mud-slinging Democracy never made a greater mistake than when they assailed Gen. Garaeld's parties and integrity. Per define greater mistake than when they assailed Gen. Garfield's purity and integrity. By so doing they stirred up the Campbellite people of Indiana, who have heretofore been in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket, but who will now take especial pains to express through the ballot-box their indignation and disgust at the vile slanders uttered against a man whom they know

THE direful facts regarding the damage done to the lake marine by the furious storm of last Friday night and Saturday morning are of last Friday night and Saturday morning are beginning to be made known, but there is still much to be learned before the full extent of the loss of life and property is apparent. Yesterday's investigations in great measure established the identity of the vessel which sunk about six miles from shore, off the Marine Hospital, near this city. From the character of the portions of the masts and rigging that are to be seen above water experts conclude that the sunken craft is the schooner David A. Wells, bound for Chicago from Escanaba, with a crew of eight men and 600 tons of iron ore on board. It is nearly certain that every soul perished, as no survivor has been picked up so perished, as no survivor has been picked up so far as known. There is grave uneasiness felt regarding the safety of the steamer Alpena, of the Goodrich Line, which left Grand Haven for Chicago last Friday night, and has not been seen or heard of since Saturday morning, when she was sighted about ten miles off Kenosha by the bark S. A. Irish. It is possible the missing vessel may have sought shelter from the furious wind and waves at some point not reached by the telegraph, and that information of the safety of the steamer and her passengers and crew will shortly be received. The owners of the Alpena express themselves as not alarmed concerning her fate, and as confident that she has outlived the fearful gale and will soon be

It is worthy of mention that the Democracy of Albany, N. Y., propose to introduce there the Southern system of discrimination against all merchants and business-men who decline to support the Democratic ticket. ing, kept standing in the columns of the Charleston (S. C.) News:

If you want a porter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a driver, employ a Democrat.

If you want a waiter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a tailor, employ a Democrat.

If you want a plasterer, employ a Democrat.

If you want wood cut, employ a Democrat.

If you want a gardener, employ a Democrat.

If you want a shoemaker, employ a Democrat if you want a shoemaker, employ a Democrat if you want beef, pork, mutton, etc., patry a Democrat. If you want a whitewasher, employ a Demo-

If you want a servant, employ the daughter of Democrat.
If you want a tinker, employ a Democrat.
If you want drayage done, employ a Democrat. grat.

If you want a biseksmith, employ a Democrat.

If you want a bricklayer, employ a Democrat.

If you want a carpenter, employ a Democrat.

If you want painting done, employ a Democrat.

If you want shaving or halroutting done, go to a Democratic barber. If you want a cook or washerwoman, employ the wife, daughter, or sister of a Democrat.

On the 7th inst. a large number of the business-men of Albany met for consultation in response to a call inviting "merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics who feel that their welfare is involved in the pending political contest " to be present at the rooms of the Capital City Club. The gentlemen assembled, organized, secured rooms, and issued a call for another meeting for the 11th inst., addressing it to "All manufacturers, merchants, capitalists, and mechanics who are opposed to injuring the business interests of our country by changing our tariff laws, and, at the same time, favor the continuance of the present era of prosperity." Meantime on the 9th inst. the Argus

charged its batteries with the Southern style of shot, and opened upon the "business-men of Albany" who propose to act upon their convictions in the pending political contest; in a word, those who "favor the continuance of the present era of prosperity." Here is

the Arqus screed:

These firms, by a political organization as business-men, and by taking the position that Demices-men, and by taking the position that Demices men, and by taking the position that Demicrate are the enemies of business and the country, have started a war of both kinds. They can and will have full acceptance of their challenge. The great mass of tolerant and reasonable men, who oppose taking the strifes of parties into matters of dry goods, groceries, hardware, and the like, will see to it that no man can organize his business against his fellow-citizens and succeed in a famaticism so narrow and so vile. In resorting to this trick, they would have it understood that they regard Democrats as opposed to the prosperity of the country; as public enemies. Very well; then they can want and should have no dealings with public enemies. They give plain notice that they desire no Democrats to have any business relations with them. Let them be accommodated. Let them find all their customers alone among the Republicans, whom they consider the only friends of the prosperity of the country, the State, the county, and the city. The Democrats can find plenty of business-men who keep their means a form of the prosperity of the community, the siness and their politics separate, and who do not regard Democrats entering their stores and shops as foes of the interests of the community. If a line of politics is to be drawn by Republicans in business matters, see to it, Democrats, that you stand together on one side, and let your maligners stand or fall on the other.

The Argus will probably learn that the Rethe Argus screed:

The Argus will probably learn that the Republicans of New York don't, to use a slang frase, "bulldoze worth a cent." It will probably learn also that Democrats who are opposed to surrendering a good certainty for an uncertainty, and hence propose to vote the Republican ticket, cannot be kept in the Democratic party ranks by Southern methods. Indeed, the sun had not gone down on the Arrus threat before one independent merchant resented it as follows:

Maurice E. Vick. Esq. Chairman—Dean Sir:
I regret that absence from the city prevented
my attendance at the meeting of business-men
held on Thursday evening.—Will you please add
the name of my firm to the membership of the
association so that it may be included in the
"black list" which was published in the Argus
this morning.

The Argus pronunciamento is altogether too mild. The genuine buildozer never wastes words. He goes right to the mark, Note how tersely the Charleston News man

puts it: "If you want a porter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a wood-cutter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a tinker, employ a Democrat. crat. If you want a tinker, employ a Demo-crat. If you want beef, pork, mutton, etc., patronize a Democrat," and so on to the end of the chapter. But the Argus man tries to give a reason for his advice to Democrats— namely: that the proposed action of certain Republicans and other business-men in sup-port of Garfield and Arthur is evidence that they recard Democrats as "public enemies." they regard Democrats as "public enemies."
Of course this is a lie, and a very weak one
too. But the Southern bulldozer doesn't
trouble himself even to tell a lie. When

Argus to give orders unless it has the power to enforce them. It has published its procla-mation and made out its black list. It is now in order for it to call for the organiza tion of a red-shirt rifle club. When the young Democrats of Albany shall have been armed and equipped according to the South ern method, they should mount their horses gallop through the streets of the Capital City of the Empire State, and discharge thei nuskets in the air. It will be time enough for them to put on their masks, and, unde cover of the night, proceed to drag some respectable Albany merchant out of bed and whip or kill him, when the experiment of oting in the air shall have failed of pro-

ducing the desired effect.

It is to be hoped, however, that the ardon of the Argus man will have been somewhat abated by the news from Ohio and Indiana.

OCTORER ELECTIONS OF THE PAST.
Whenever the October States have been carried decisively by one party, that party has chosen the President in November There is no exception to this rule. More than this: since the Republican party was founded no important October State has reversed its verdict in November. The Democratic pretense to the contrary is not sup ported by facts, as a careful reference to the election-returns will show. In October, 1856, the Democrats carried Indiana and Pennsylvania by 5,872 and 8,900 majority re spectively, but the Republicans had 19,000 majority in Ohio. Buchanan was elected, and carried both the Democratic October States by largely-increased majorities, while

Fremont held Ohio by 16,623 majority. In October, 1860, the Republicans carried Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and the election of Lincoln was conceded from that moment, and preparations for secession began in the Democratic South. The returns in October and November compare as fol-

lows: In October, 1864, Pennsylvania had no election for State officers, Curtin having been chosen Governor the previous year. But the Republicans carried Ohio and Indiana by large majorities both in October and November, the vote being as follows:

This October majority in Ohio was exclusive of a considerable soldier-vote, which swelled the Republican majority to huge pro-In 1868 the returns of the October and No-

Rep. majs. Rep. majs. Oct., '63. Nov., '68. ... 9,677 22,898 ... 17,883 41,428 ... 961 9,572 Pennsylvania. The Republicans carried all the October States in ! .. 2, though Hendricks (Demopulled cratic candidate for Governor) through alone in Indiana by a majority of 1,148, the rest of the Republican ticket being elected and a Republican Legislature chosen. Scholl, Republican candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, had 2,503 majority. The

In October, 1876, Indiana went Democratic and Ohio Republican, both by small majorities, and the Presidential election which followed was the closest in the history of the country. Williams' (Dem.) majority for Governor in Indiana was 5,084, and Tilden's majority for President 5,515. Barnes' (Rep.) ajority for Secretary of State in Ohio was 6,636 and Hayes' majority for President 7,516. The October elections being so close and the general result in doubt, the parties held their strength remarkably well in the two the October and November elections than

ever before. The above returns, viewed in another aspect, show that Ohio never but once before gave so large a majority in October for a Republican candidate as this time; and the aggregate Republican majorities in Indiana in Presidential years since 1864 do not equal that given for Porter last Tuesday. The najorities since 1864 have been as follows: Ohio. Indiana .17,383 96 .14,150 75 Republican majorities.

.. 6,636 This being the experience of parties in the October States, it is as certain as any future event in politics can be (1) that Indiana and Ohio will go Republican in November. (2) that they will give increased majorities, and (3) that the Presidential candidate who receives their Electoral votes will be inaugurated the 4th of March next.

CANVASS THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS. Thus far in the canvass there seems to have been a mania for big meetings to be ddressed by leading statesmen and orators. This, as far as it goes, is all very well; but it is now time that leading Republicans at every county-seat should organize a force to hold meetings in every school district in the county. There are enough sterling Republicans in every county—young lawyers or other educated men-to make every school district ring out the noble echoes of freedom, and make every home a focus of Republican effort. Within the next two weeks every district in the State should have one, if possible two or three stirring meetings, if our friends mean to roll up the splendid majority which she owes to the memories of the past and the hopes for Union and prosperity in the future. If the State Committee do not move in the matter at once the County Committees should. for this kind of work should be done. Don't wait for Logan, Conkling, Ingersoll, Blaine, Storrs, or Sherman, or any other big gun. They have enough to do elsewhere. Let Republicans everywhere use the best speakers available. The fires of Republican liberty ought to blaze up everywhere, as they did during the War for the Union. The Democrats and Confederates are determined to gain at the polls what they lost on the battlefield. Canvassing the school districts vigorously till the election will roll up an old-time majority. Republicans of Illinois, see that it is done.

THE clear, direct, and pointed repudiation of Hancock by Judge Trumbull in his Saturday night's speech serves to show the general and widespread demoralization of the Democratic party. It was only on Saturday morning that Hancock's letter on the tariff to Senator Randolph, going back on his plat-form, was published in The Tribune, and Judge Trambull reached this city just in time to read that letter before going to the meeting at Farwell Hall. His intention was to reply to Secretary Sherman's speech of Thursday, but he abandoned that after a few weak criticisms and boldly attacked Hancock's abandonment of the Democrat party's declaration in favor of "a tariff for revenue only." Trumbull did not men-tion Hancock's name in all his speech, but he insisted that the Democratic party, all assertions by whomsoever made to the contrary, would, when in power, so change the tariff that all protection to manufactures should be abolished, and that taxes should be levied for revenue only.

facturers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Conticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan were demanding and were receiving, was no more, he held, than a bounty extorted from the public generally to enrich the man ufacturers of those States. To the continuance of that protection the Democratic party, he declared, was opposed, and its first duty would be to reduce the tariff to the low-est rates needed to produce the required Government revenue, Hancock to the con

So plain and palpable was this repudiation of Hancock's letter that the meeting was for the time in doubt how to receive it, but the consciousness that Hancock's political existence was already practically ended and that he would soon pass out of sight, and that possibly Judge Trumbull might be the Der cratic choice next time, broke down all hesitation, and Trumbull's bold denunciation of Hancock's doctrine of protection, and advocacy of the lowest possi tariff, was heartily applauded. The meeting followed Trumbull's example and turned its back upon the setting sun. The Western Free-Trade Democrats and their Presidential candidate are directly in antagonism with each other. They have locked horns, and Republicans will look on as spectators to see which ox will get gored in the encounter. It looks now as if Hancock and his "local issue" would be placed hors de combat by a section of his own party.

THE DULCIGNO MUDDLE. The Dulcigno muddle does not seem to be at an end even now, though the Sultan has issued an irade agreeing to give it up. He has been forced into a promise by the threat to seize upon Smyrna. So long as the threat only involved a bombardment of Dulcigno. it is not likely he would have issued the frade, for the port of Dulcigno is of little consequence to him, and its loss or destruction would not have materially affected his revenues; but the seizure of Smyrna and the ropriation of its customs duties would have put him on short rations, and stripped his already depleted exchequer to the very bottom. He was naturally alarmed at a prospect which threatened complete bankruptcy, and at once promised to give up the place to the Montenegrins. But when is he to give it up, and how? How are the Montenegrins to enter and take posses sion, if they do not have help from the Powers? The Albanians are more powerful than the Montenegrins, and swear it shall not be given up, and the Sultan is not disposed to take any steps to force them. The Powers, however, seem to fancy their part of the work has been done, and the Sultan fancies his part is done, and the Albanians and Montenegrins, as it looks now, will be left to fight it out. Meanwhile, the muddle seems to have had its natural result in producing a complication between the Powers themselves in bringing to the surface some questions which otherwise might have been relegated to the future, among them the ultimate proprietorship of the Balkan States. It is very natural that Austria and Russia should begin to agitate this question for possession lies between them. Russia has long had her eyes on the Bulgarias, which lie between her and Constantino ple; and Austria. since she has obtained a foothold in Bosnia, has been more than ever anxious to push her way down to Sa louiea and secure an outlet on the Algean. and eventually to seize Servia. It is not an impossibility that these two Powers may yet come into accord on a division of the spoils but the statement that Germany will forfeit her alliance with Austria rather than allow a dismemberment of Turkey is absurd: first, because Germany has no interests there; and second, because Bismarck has always been urging Austria to seize upon Slavic territory, knowing that as soon as the Slavs are in the majority the German part of Austria will however, are but speculations as to the future. The next settlement, that of the concession to Greece, may precipitate matters. The Montenegrin question is insignificant as compared with it, and it is not likely that Turkey will give up her territory without a struggle. When that comes, the Powers

will more directly indicate the destiny of Turkey than the present situation does. THE London Nineteenth Century has an article on China, written by Mr. Boulger, who is recognized as an authority on that subject, which contains some interesting statements as to the growth of China as a war-making Power. The sinews of war are the finances, and in this direction China stands well, as she has \$300,000,000 revenue, and her people are the lightest taxed on earth. The army falls little short of a million on paper, and can furnish 200,000 effectives and as many more who can be made effectives in a very short time. The Tartar troops, who are the real fighting strength of the army, are provided with modern arms of the Berdan pattern. They have a native arsenal which supplies nearly all the necessary ammunition, and their small-arms factory is turning out artillery of considerable calibre. He says: "Armstrong forty-pounders, manufactured by Chinese hands, have been sent to supply the active army, and one-hundred-and-fiftypounders, similarly constructed, have been placed in the forts on the Peiho." A naval dockyard has also been constructed, and Mr. Boulger prophesies that withinsten years China will have an arsenal and shipyard rivaling anything possessed by England. As to the bearing of these facts upon the rela-

must of necessity take some position which

tions between China and Russia, Mr. Boulger War between Russia and China is a matter of certainty. It may come this year, it may come next year, it may not come for ten years. But it must come sooner or later. China will go to war with Russia as soon as it dares to do so. Every year it may expect to get stronger. It is already the equal, if not the superior, of Russia in financial strength. Although its army is not comparable as a whole to that of Russia, it could place, with much greater ease than Russia, large bodies of troops on the field of contest, which would be on the Chinese borders, and it will soon be able to provide all the stores of war it fleeds, so that Russia, if san for at sea, would have nothing to intercept. Above all, it would have nothing to intercept. Above all, it would have the border tribes withing,—secretly at first, and openly on the first gleam of success. Even if beaten at first, China might profit by its reverses, just as the internal rebellions have been suppressed by the discomfitted provincials having at last learned to fight better than the rebels. Being thus in a condition to go to war with Russia, it will go to war because at a hundred points there is a cause of quarrel. Russia has exacted concessions from thing which China feels to be humiliating, deeply resents, and longs to annul. says:

WEITING from Indiana, the Confederat WHITING from Indiana, the Confederate correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal exclaims: "We have lost nearly everything save honor"! What is this thing "honor" of which the Southern Democrat always has such a plentiful supply? Before the War the Southern Democrat took an oath to support the Constitution and defend the flag of the United States; but, being defeated in the Presidential election 1860, he violated his oath, spit upon the flag, trampled upon the Constitution, and marched of 1860, he violated his oath, spit upon the flag, trampled upon the Constitution, and marched out of the Union. Was this "honor"? During the War of the Rebellion the Southern Democrat shot, butchered, and starved Union prisoners. Was this "honor"? While fighting for what he called "liberty," the Southern Democrat shipped infected clothing to Northern cities with intent to breed a pestilence. Was this "honor"? After the War the Southern Democrat put a mask on his face, raised a mob of night-riders, dragged innocent negroes from their lowly cabins and shot, whipped, or hung them. Was this "honor"? After the War thousands of Union soldiers became residents of the South, but the Southern Democrat would none of them. He

chalked their door-posts with the sign of death; with a bludgeon in one hand and a notice to quit in the other be drove them from the land. Was this "bonor"? When Mr. Hayes took his seat this "honor"? When Mr. Hayes took his seat in the Presidential chair the Southern Democrat promised, if United States troops were withdrawn from his neighborhood, that the negro and the carpet-bagger should be made secure in all their rights. The troops were withdrawn, but the Southern Democrat forgot his promise, making of the ballot-box a sham and a fraud. Was this "honor"? The Southern Democrat has repudiated one hundred and fifty million dollars of State debts. Is this "honor"? Falstaff defined "honor" as "a word," "air." But the Southern Democrat makes of it a mask to hide horrible intent and devilish custom. What a blessed thing it would be for the country What a blessed thing it would be for the country if the Southern Democrat should happen in the tide of time to lose his "honor"!

Two FACTS have become very prominent in the last few days. (I) That the Democratic campaign from this time on is to be prosecuted chiefly in the Eastern States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; and (2) that the fight will be almost exclusively on the tariff issue, the Republicans making the attack and the Democrats standing on the defensive, both claiming to be equally Protectionist. For weeks past the Republicans have been carrying on a very efficient canvass of the workshops in New very efficient canvass of the workshops in New yellow cards bearing the following inscription have been widely circulated even in New York: Keep this in your mind and don't you forget it! Republican protection means planty of it! Republican protection means plenty of work, with good wares and empty poorhouses. Democratic free trade means closed workshops, starvation wages, and crowded poorhouses.

Workingman! Compare the wages you receive Saturday night with those received by the workingman in Europe and then go to the polls and vote for Hancock and Free-Trade because you are a Democrat from prejudice. Your wife would have better sense:

. 84.40 84.23 85.55 85.50 85.90 86.00 \$ 6.00 4.40 3.90 5.45 8.56 8.94 7.04 8.12 5.73 4.86 3.82 3.90 6.50 7.83 6.00 ... 6.00 3.97 4.10 7.70 8.48 The Tribune prints this card, which it says is

conspicuously posted on the walls of nearly workshop in New Jersey: Read these exact quotations from the two nterests of the country best:
"A tariff for revenue only."—Democratic Plat-

form.

"A tariff that will discriminate in favor of American labor."—Republican Platform.

In Great Britain, where free-trade exists, or a "tariff for revenue only," the following wages oreman of room .. com-fitters...

Western Democrats like Mr. Trumbull, who honestly believe in a revenue tariff, may feel disposed to cry out against such an attack, and defend their principles; but what can they say when they find that their candidate for the Presidency, the Democratic Senators of New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, New York, and even the New York Sun, assert that the party believes in Protection, and will maintain the

THE comments of the two Democratic and one Independent newspaper of New York City on Hancock's tariff letter are not flattering to

ariff always to the best of its ability?

him. The World says:

As our readers know, the World does not agree with the sentiments in regard to the effects of the tariff upon wares which Gen. Hanoock expresses in a letter to Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, published in our news columns this morning. If the tariff were really at issue in this contest, if there were any reasonable hope that the tariff might be revised and amended so as to make it a tariff for the only purpose for which in our opinion a government has a right to lay any tax,—that is to say, for revenue,—Gen. Hancock's position would not command our support. But the tariff is not in issue, and we are sorry to say that the failure of the Democrats in Congress, while they have had control of both Houses, to send to the President any compre-Houses, to send to the President any comprehensive measure of tariff reform, indicates that there is such a division in the Democratic party itself on this point as must postpone for many years the enactment of such a measure.

The Sun says that it regards "the resolve upon the subject which is contained in the Democratic platform as of no consequence whatever"; that "the idea of any radical change in our plan of customs taxation is preposterous"; that "the Tariff laws will continue to be what the interests of the greatest number demand"; and that "for a long time to come the interests of

the interests of the greatest number demand"; and that "for a long time to come the interests of the greatest number will demand a tariff that will effectually protect the manufacturing workers of this country. . . . Of late years the platforms of parties adopted by National Conventions have come to have very little real significance." [Compare this with Lyman Trumbull's speech.] The Herald (more influential than both other papers combined, and entirely independent in politics) says:

On this tariff question, to put it mildly, the General dodges, as it were. Would Gen. Hancock veto such a bill? That is the real question. If he would he is not in harmony with the platform, or with the leaders of his party. If he would not, then he should have said so. We have not the least doubt that he would sign the bill. But it is useless for timid Democrats and old Whigs training in Democratic uniforms to try to muddle this matter. The Republicans are getting the full benefit of their recently begun frankness on the tariff question; the Democrats are losing votes at both ends by their effort at facing two ways. They cannot delude the voters who want the present tariff continued, and they disgust the voters who want it reformed. The Herald agrees with Senator Randolph that it is important that Gen. Hancock should be rightly understood in this matter; and we hope he will write another letter. GEN. McCLELLAN is careless of his facts.

This is putting it mildly. For instance, the Governor of New Jersey says: "With regard to War claims, the Constitution forbids their payment and I believe," he adds, "that not a man Nort or South favors their payment." It is not politic to denounce a man as a liar, and we don't propose to violate the laws of good-breeding. But it cannot be presumed that Gen. McClellan is ignorant of the Constitution, and if he is not ignorant of it he knows that it does not forbid the payment of Rebel claims. The Gengel can payment of Rebel claims. The General can-not be excused for this misrepresentation, be-cause the fact that there is nothing in the Concause the act that there is nothing in the constitution barring the payment of Rebel claims has been so thoroughly shown that the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot fail to be fully aware of it. It follows, since Gen. McClellan is not a fool, that in his speech the other night he willfully misrepresented the Constitution, for which every Democrat North pretends to feel the most perfound reverence. The General also says he believes that "not a man North or South favors the payment of Rebel claims." Perhaps the General will explain to the country why, if not a man North or South favors the payment of Rebel claims, seventy Democratic members of Congress have introduced bills providing for Congress have introduced bills providing for their payment. If, in his opinion, nobody favors their payment, perhaps he will also explain the conduct of Democratic Congressmen in seeking the repeal of the statute prohibiting it. When a man professes to believe a proposition which is utterly absurd on its face, the public naturally expects to be indulged with an explanation. Rise up, George B., and enlighten the public as to your peculiar beliefs and equally peculiar construction of the Constitution.

Most interesting and valuable it may be t have limited tickets to Kansas City down to 5 have limited tickets to Kansas City down to 50 cents. But, then, who cares to go to Kansas City? The main thing is, that the people of Kansas City should all come to Chicago, enjoy a good vacation, visit the theatres, see the crib, get a speech from the Mayor, buy their fall stocks, read The Chicago Tribune fresh from the press, and have a good time generally.

THE New York Express (Tammany organ) prints this cruel imputation on Barnum:

There is a general impression this morning that the Democratic National Committee can have all the money it needs for legitimate campaign work, provided the Committee will use the money to promote Hancock's election.

WHEN young Mr. Smith and Ed Bragg, of Wisconsin, were advertised to speak the night, the handbills and posters were he 'Hancock and Victory.'' It cannot be the

the same fisult was offered to the candidate for the Vice-Presidence sly." as it were.

"PEACE" in 1864 and "329" in 1890 were "PEACE" in 1864 and "329" in 1880 were the Democratic watchwords of Republican success. The Republicans brought "Peace" in their own good time, and they have adopted "329" as a badge of honor, intending thereby to show that they make the cause of their candidate their own, and believe in him as fully as they do in themselves. The attack on Mr. Garfield did not work, because the people knew him to be blameless, high-minded, and very poor in a pecuniary way, though he might have been worth millions if he had chosen merely to speculate on his "inside" information. ulate on his "inside" informat

HARPER'S WEEKLY gives this sensible HARPER'S WEEKLY gives this sensible advice to Civil-Service reformers:

Nothing could be more ludicrous than that app Republican voter who is interested in this question should decline to support Gen. Garfield, who is an open and intelligent friend of reform, because Gen. Arthur is associated with him as candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and vote for Gen. Hancock, who has no known views upon the subject, who is the candidate of the original party of the spoils system, and with whom is associated Mr. English, who frankly declares himself to be a friend of the spoils system, and who cries aloud for a clean sweep.

DEMOCRATIC organs struggling to see which can say the meanest thing about English may give it up. The Cincinnati Enquirer has taken the cake. It says: "English did not give the Democrate of Indiana \$1,000,000. He ran on his

THOUSANDS of Democrats are fearing that english may resign before they get a whack

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "No part of the Democratic armor has been unbuckled. We are still in pursuit of the enemy." It is rather cruel to call attention to the story of the dog who was "a little ahead of the bear," but it aches a great moral lesson which should no

The venerable Mr. J. Clephane, aged 90, a printer now living in Washington, is the oldest resident of the Capital. He was one of the com-positors who set up the first edition of Waterley, and also read proof with Sir Walter Scott. He came to this country in 1817, and was for many years employed on the National Intelli-

A few days ago Père Hyacinthe sole the marriage of Abbé Laine, and at the conclusion of the service congratulated him on having allowed the rights of his heart to prevail over the prejudice that obliges priests to crush their love or profane it. Father Hyacinthe also maintained that from the point of view of patri-otism marriage was the duty as well as the right of the clergy,-in which he had the sympathy

The grapes are ripe, and the clusters Are heavy with purple wine: They blush with the sun's cares

And hide in the broad-leaved vine. For ear of his sweetheart weaves, Their warm hands touch as they gather they're kissing through the leaves.

Legends of Aberdeen Street. The ex-Empress Eugénie has not been "The ex-Empress Eugenie has not been well since her return from Zululand," says a Paris journal, "and has recently been compelled to remain in bed, much affected by severe attacks of fever. Her once beautiful eyes are now dim and fatigued, surrounded by a dark circle; her face is furrowed with the lines of sorrow and tears; hardly 55 years of age, the former Empress of the French looks as if she was over 65."

Mr. E. C. Grenville Murray, in a recent Mr. E. C. Grenville Murray, in a recent article on Lord Palmerston, mentions that many years ago the Queen politely but firmly told him to get married, for if her Foreign Socretary continued a bachelor there would soon be serious difficulty about the reception of Ar, bassadresses. "May it please your Majesty" said Lord Palmerston, "I should be only too happy to marry if I knew any one who would have me." The Queen graciously repited that there need be no difficulty on that head, and that if it were necessary she would take upon herself to were necessary she would take upon herself to find a lady both ready and willing. So Lady Cowper was sent for from Rome, to reign for thirty years over London society. It is said, bythe-way, that this lady decided her husband was to be Prime Minister long before the idea occurred to himself. It was a very happy match,—indeed, a love match. It is known that Lord Palmerston seldom gave himself real rest except when he had a cold. He would then allow himself a holiday, to be spent by the fire, in a coay arm-chair, with a novel,—the more sensational the better. Mr. Wikkie Collins' "Woman in White" is said to have given him scena hours of White" is said to have given him some hours of

intense enjoyment.

Mr. Corcoran's residence in Washington is not only the finest in that city, but would be accounted palatial in any city in Europe. One of its principal apartments (perhaps its most striking) is the library,—a large, square room that seems cut out of oak, Gothic in style, and elaborately carved. The mantel, mirror frame, and book-cases are fine specimens of carved work richly inlaid with malachite. The books, about 4,000 volumes, are very valuable. Above the door which leads to the dining-room hangs a portrait of George Peabody, by a distinguished artist, to which Mr. Corcoran is greatly attached. The relations of these great philanthropists were of the most intimate character for sixty-five years, and Mr. Corcoran has hundreds of lotters from his old friend. Indeed, the letters in Mr. Corcoran's library are of the greatest interest. There may be seen friendly letters from ma ny of the great cheracters of Europe and America. There are several from Humboldt of a highly interesting character, while there are many intense enjoyment. There are several from Humboldt of a highly interesting character, while there are many from Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Amos Kendall, Father Richie, Fillmore, Tyler, Buchanan, and nearly all the prominent men in a former period before the War. He was consulted by both parties in Congress in regard to financial questions, and Mr. Webster seemed to have great respect for his opinions. Among his letters are many from business men of a rather remarkable.

I fall asleep:
Then he arrives and whispers in my ear,
"The past is not. He whom you love is here;
No longer weep!" He softly talks
Of all the things we talked of long ago;
And I am happy, pacing to and fro
Those well-loved walks! But when I try
To tell of what has happened since the day
He went, ah me, he slowly fades away!
I wake—and cry.
—London World. I keep awake:

Then he arrives, and like a pleasant dream Says: "Come on, Sis, I'll buy you some ice-crean And also cake." "How is your ma?" He says, as we go prancing gently down The asphalt walk that leadeth to the town

Of all the sponge cake he is going to buy; And (though I know it is mostly in his eye) My bosom swells. But when I try
To make him get another little dish
He does not beed his darling's only wish!
I kick—and cry.
Chicago (its)

-Chicago Girl. SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The Cincinnati Freie Press writes the following: "The German Republicans here as well as elsewhere are entitled to their share of the great victory which the Republican party has gained. The Germans again have demonstrated that the main strength of the Republican party of this city is located in the German wards. They have rolled up greater majorities than ever before,—not alone in this city, but in all locations where the German element predominates: and the consequence is, a glorious victory in Ohio and Indiana. The result of the election in the two October States assures a victory for the Republicans in November, and consequently a continuance of our present industrial and financial prosperity."

Indiana and Obio will swee North in November, and the enced will be fatal to it and he that it never can assert power by the ways and me far. Dissatisfaction and dis will be influenced by and fight selves with more intense bitterne have so far fought their common Republican party. In the beginning and bickerings will be confined Southern States, but gradually the fractions and groups will spread oders of their States; they will the combine for purposes and objects, the course of time, a new party much the South which will strive to min opposition to the Democratic particles.

the Presidency and the White House of the editors of the Milwaukee Pre for that paper he writes the folleader, headed: "The Red Ho larty enough, people have never been of the fact that chiefly soldiers are at the Presidencies of Republics, and mo it is that the people are always wil it is that the people are always willing to it that position to their hands, never thinking soldiers are so easily led into the temptati abusing the power with which they are to rarily invested. That a soldier's ambition a lead him to attempts to gain such a pos-which combines all the powers, is natural, people are so ready and so content to to the powers of their Governments to a so-even if there is no danger of a war impac-can only be explained by a lack of can only be explained by a lack of or which causes them to look upon the most which causes them to look upon the most of and inhuman profession as the most of excellent of them all. Whoever I the most blood, he is their mis merits are judged according to the number of heads he has in we might say Presidents are not eithose who have voted and raised their whem hat he who was absent in them. them, but by those whose vo Would Grant ever have been P United States if the half million of South had not elected him? Wo South had not elected him? Would't fellow Hancock ever have been nom the Presidency if spurs were not citing heels and blood clinging to his spurs't blood is a very singular juice! It is serves to sign Mephistophelian contracts of the greatest Republic on exist extension. In short, fill one scale with dent of the greatest Republic on existatesman. In short, fill one scale with deeds accomplished by genius and it all the merits of a glorious man, and with human blood spilt in battle latter will pull down the former! C skull with all the laurel wreath world and the other with a and the former will soon will and due the latter will be admired for area, baric age must have blood before it will to distinguish any one. Examine care history of the Presidents of all Rep both hemispheres and how few will that were not wildlers.

turn in all directions under the fearful east; tion their party received in Indiana a Ohio. They are dumbfounded, and would git the world to know who struck as Patterson. The New York Staats-Zelis thinks there has been cheating around to board in Ohio; otherwise the tremendous crease in Republican majorities could not be plained. It continues: "We frankly and frestate that the result in Ohio is a great dispointment to us, which falls heavy upon a soul. We did not count upon Ohio, but we fidently hoped that the Republican majority would be reduced in that State. Should be ports from Indiana also indicate a Demoest defeat, then there remains only one chance Hancock, i. e., New York, New Jersey, and onecticut, and the three votes which he magain in Malne. But that chance would be weak one indeed, and we have no fath is We are at a loss to understand what under circumstances put the Republicans on fluir a gain [They never were off their legs.—In unless it should be the tariff question, which the agritated in the eleventh bour in both States. circumstances put the Republicans on their as gain [They never were off their legs.—Inn.] unless it should be the tariff question, which they agitated in the eleventh hour in both Shata. The Cincinnati Volkafreund age the Ohio and Indiana are lost, and be held of battle must be transfer to New York, Connecticut, and New years, Although the New York Staats - Zethar; has confidence in these three States, the Yokhiresays: "Nil desperandum; Hancock will get anyhow!" Jean Baptiste Jeup is his any and he is the editor and "learned brothe" of the Cincinnati Altendzeitung. Until two was ago this paper was looked upon as a Republication of the State Central Committee of Ohio \$2.000 for his eminent. services where these services were located, as mittee of Ohio \$2.000 for his eminent. service to the Altendard of the State Central Committee could not decover where these services were located, as took his patent insides and his could be for a general took his patent insides and his could be for the fence into the Hancock camp-forced days too soon. Thursday Jean Baptiste her wrote dolefully: "Hamilton County is futscher," and Indiana futscher, and Indiana futsch

THE MILITIA'S RAID. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 17.—The (ill.) Bifles, Governor's Guards, Spring and Janesville Guards, of Wiscons warmly welcomed on their arrival here. Three thousand people greeted their the depot. As the train crossed the bridge over the Cumberland bliver is Tenn.) Artillery fired a sainte-and Wisconsin Guards were esc-lepet by Porter's Rides, the Rock he Burns Artillery, and the N Dragoons to the Nicholson House

THE PULP

Some Recent Interpr Christianity.

Prof. Swing's Interesting Se ern Religious Tho

> Dr. Mitchell's Farewell Presbyterian Chu

The Railroad Mission Make

CHRISTIANT

orday morning at the Central (rend Professor spoke as follow Ponder the path of thy feet,
ways be established.—Proc., ic. 2 dering over the way of the Sta study of the fields, mechanics and the application of these into the moral world the author into the moral world the author proverbs advises all of us to p lier path, and if possible find or during ways. The claim of Ct is an inspired way and truth on this wonderment, for the inqui words of the sacred books in faithfully follows the mind of Christian or as a faithfully follows. reach a point in wisdom and an cease from his labors

on. If he affirms the What is that inspiration? is stoned for, he will not a question, What is that a Open each part of man's momenting of shadow.

Any one looking out at the present of the present mothers he baptized when to speak or walk. Thirty-

to speak or walk. Thirty-bi-ious eloquence rolling forth mind and from a warm, tun a spectacle even in our wor-ing descended by lineage an by his mind and soul from iron-like shape of Christis Becoher stands in a signifi-Christian period, and with n ness proclaims the quality (eth. He possessed in the reinfolder intellect, a mind which is said to have great enthusiasm, great happhysical power are some blessings which a kind He this most favored child. He that fable of the nightingule that Nature never grants all go dividual. Coming into the wor over forty years ago, he has frof his active service been a me the words, and laws, and dreaming Christianity. He has be philosopher, and philanthropis

renderings of the cardinal this popular orator enjoyed their pearl by an audience ready fully aroused by sympressed Africaus. Abolitions tion and full liberty and equinusical accompaniment of when the atonome.

pressed Africans. Abolitionia riton and full liberty and equinusical accompaniment of what same voice about the atoneme or Holl or Heaven. By the the slave had fallen many had also fallen. While the trimen was being thought or preparation at the same for white man in the shop, or field brain that was so busy with the man in the shop, or field brain that was so busy with the man in the shop, or field brain that was so busy with the man in the shop, or field brain that was so busy with the man in the shop, or field brain that was so busy with the street has with a sparset the course and the was making havele in general of a stract theology. In seeking a Mr. Beecher uncovered a return the shop of the was making havelenged one for a control of the seeking as the shop of a new Christianity, no advisor, nor has he aiway mony with himself; but ber with what a power rhetoric he has asserted the truths of right and charit a personal God, the divin neurness of the mortal to the thility, all the now remem cords weigh but little in ever balances. I see before me for ble service. I stand by a six which all through these never once gone dry or falle his run bank-full of waters. To this greatest name upo coean must be added some that other margin of the see

To this greatest name upo coean must be added some that other margin of the see our early good. Thomas memory, was a forerunne Christianity of to-day. He world's service just as Mr. Binto it, and had done amid and learned men of tour coming pulpiteer was gin among the people,—a life rather than a. Arnold had no use for a stream; but for a religion that dent truthful and kind, and thousand boys all one in rau

Prof. Swing's Interesting Sermon on Modern Religious Thought.

Dr. Mitchell's Farewell to the First Presbyterian Church.

The Railroad Mission Makes Him an Ap-

CHRISTIANITY. med the theme of Prof. Swing's ser-day morning at the Central Church. 1 and Professor spoke as follows:

ome established in the right path. It has always been pondering the way over which it has mode of the sacred books mean? rises and thfully follows the mind of man. Man as a ristian, or as a student of truth, or as a relig-ist in the widest sense, cannot perhaps ever ich a point in wisdom and virtue at which he

comes sury assured that there is a future life be will be followed all through this world by may and varying surmises as to what may be the patter of the future lot of the righteous of the wicked. This debate, sometimes loud and sometimes soft, will never close, for only the lafinit can know anything to perfection. Upon each part of man's landscape there fails constituing of shadow.

Any one looking out at the present time must erceive that some new interpreters of Christinity have come, and have, as by hands of giants, uned upon our times new mountains of ought. We were all reminded a faw days.

ing to see the German Democratic head papers writhe and twist and irections under the fearful castiga-party received in Indiana and are dumbfounded, and would give to know who struck Billy The New York Slaats-Zeilung re has been cheating around the hio; otherwise the tremendous in-publican majorities could not be ex-continues: "We frankly and freely he result in Ohio is a great disap-

buttle must be transferred for K. Connecticut, and New Jersey. The New York Staats Zeitung has me in these three States, the Volksfreund Mil desperandum; Hancock will get in Jean Baptiste Jeup is his name, the editor and "learned brother" of mati Abendzeitung. Until two weeks aper was looked upon as a Republican an eye to the main chance. Jean lemanded of the State Central Comonic \$2.000 for his eminent services, man of that Committee could not discret hese services were located, so he to baptize Jean with a sprink-2,000 greenbacks. Jean thereupon patent insides and his outside oe" and lifted them all across the into the Hancock camp—fourteen soon. Thursday Jean Baptiste Jeup lefully: "Hamilton County is 'fusch, 'futscher,' and Indiana is the st.'" Jean has nothing left but the caner his Hancockian ticket and a sick midernesth. Jeup seems to think the dit all, as is avident from the following which he prints on the result of the mane of the great demand made by the whole he prints on the result of the more of the great demand made by the whole he prints on the result of the more of the great demand made by the whole he prints on the result of the more of the great demand made by the whole he prints on the result of the more of the great demand made by the who seem to have their packets full of ce Monday night." A day or two after e election Jacoob Miller, of the Machar wrote the following: "It cannot be imple change any louger that is taking the opinions of the masses of the pontions of the masses of the pontion of the masses of the says." "Indiana has gone the says." "Indiana has gone the and some hot brandy, and is undoubtivity and the pounded tor. The latter is more within the pounded the needs of the pounded tor. The latter is more in than if little Heinfeiden, of the Belleville, and the great man of that paper will, in his of Beart, for which he is so well known, with him. The great man of that paper will, in his of Beart has per a made the says of the Democratic design and out of the Union Veterans. He wa

THE MILITIA'S RAID.

ILLE, Tenn., Oct. 17.—The Rockford
S., Governor's Guards, Springfield, III.
Seville Guards, of Wisconsin, were
velcomed on their arrival here to-night.

Ousand people greeted their arrival at
t. As the train crossed the railread
for the Cumberland River the Burst
Artillery fired a salute. The filling
consin Guards were escorted from the
Porter's Rilles, the Rock City Guards.

S Artillery, and the Nashville Light
at the Nicholson House, where they
of a sumptuous supper. They left for
at 11:30.

THE OBELISK.

ORK, Oct. 17.— A policemen now guardisk, serious damage having been chunters clipping off portions.

beast spoke to Balaam, or that God talked to Mosee and Aaron, and was angry when they showed any mercy in battle. High among the divine attributes reason is placed, and a God ruling by mere authority is displaced by one who rules the universe by reason. In many of the original renderings of God's law there was wanting the element of even a human reasonableness. The imputation of Adam's sin to an innumerable race making Hell a natural inheritance of humanity, the electing of a few to life for God's mere pleasure, the ordaining of many to death for another phase of this pleasure, the establishing of a lost world where pains indescribable in language should be borne by even moralists who had attempted to do their duty and had lived blameless and useful lives; should be endured by these not for a million vears but forever and ever; an atonement by Christ for only a part of the race perhaps, an atonement which made all morality of man of no merit, a faith which saved that soul only which had most credulity, are forms of Christian doctrine which fell under the touch of these men as fell that old temple of cruelty upon whose columns the hands of Samson rested. These ideas once seemed graven in brass. Men boasted that they were to be eternal, but the breath of this new eloquence has swept over them and they are gone. A second quality of this recent interpretation may be affirmed to be the transformation of religion from a belief to a life. Sermons to the poor upon industry, and education, and economy, and temperance, and all morality; sermons to the rich upon the grandeur of benevolence; sermons to legislators upon liberty, and equality, and justice; discourses to young men and beautiful addresses to children, plentiful as songbirds, came forth from the new desire that the Church should mold Heaven and defeat Hell by making this world a great moral destiny for each soul. Thus this life ceases to be a place of waiting, and becomes an integral part, an essential act, in the great drama of an endiess being. Earth becomes

inose who marched through it in times longone. It demands a new ponderms, and it those names I have mentioned you can simply behold men who surveyed well the shadow path, and who have recorded well what the seemed to learn of the mysterious country.

The text says that your ways may become

REV. ARTHUR MITCHELL.

to take place, since it was tastefully set off with bouquets and crowns of flowers, while the read-ing desk and front of the choir were creamented with a festioned combination of smilax, tea-roses, and tuberoses. He took as his text:

He took as his text:

Only let your conversation be as it becometh
the Gospel of Christ, that whether I come and
see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your
affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit with one
mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel.—Philippians, i, 27.

I had at first no besitancy, my friends, in the
selection of these words as the text from which

I had at first no hesitancy, my friends, in the selection of these words as the text from which I should speak to you upon this, my farewell day. In all the Scriptures I hardly knew a passage which both in its tone and in its literal expression conveyed so well my desires in your behalf; and yet, upon further reflection, I almost shrank from using it. Only think of the lofty heroism and the exalted devotion of the man who first peaned these words! What a contrast between his position, writing from his Roman prison, and the position of a Christian pastor sheltered and chorished in the Church to-day! What a perpetual contrast also between the Apostle's career of unbroken toil and peril, with his spirit of martyred devotion, and that lucewarmness and timidity which we must so often deplore! Neither could I forget the wide difference between your situation and the situation of those to whom these words were first addressed. The brethren to whom I speak have well nigh everything in their Christian life of which we could conceive. Those to whom Paul wrote were but recent converts from heathenism to the faith of the Gospel. They dwelt in the midst of a Pagan and persecuting people. The mob, the drumhead court, the prison, the scourge, they might encounter at any hour. Do you wonder then that I should ask whether language which was first addressed to that enduring, persecuted, and suffering Church could be appropriately spoken here? It may be found, however, that the contrasts I have pointed out will only lend new enforcement to the Apostle's words, when we consider them as addressed also to ourselves. And there is one mark at least upon them that pernits me to use them this morning as mine. It is this: They evidently express the deepest desires of a Christian pastor in behalf of the people to whom he has given much labor and much love.

He prays that all their "conversation"—a broad word, which covers both their private life and their public Influence—may be such as "becomet the Gospel." But this is extremely woneral.

around you. All the churches of Christ are dear to Him. They ought to be dear to you. And do not ask perfection, for you eannot render it yourselves. You must have, and as a means of influence I would counsel you to have, charity among yourselves. "Let brotherly love,"—is another one of the Apostle's prayers,—"Let brotherly love continue. If there be, therefore, any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, fulfill ye my joy, that ye be life-minded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind, let nothing be done through strife or vain-glory, but in lowliness of mind iset each esteem other better than themselves."

There is still another thought in the Apostle's prayer. Not only dow, but many times during the past twelve years, it has risen in my heart for you. He prays that the Church may be marked by public spirit, by a courageous zeal, for the spread and savancement of pure and practical Christianity. "That ye may be always striving together for the faith of the Gospel." I have always desired, and I always shall, to behold this church, as Paul would express it, "striving together for the faith of the Gospel." It embraces all the principles, the institutions, and the vital interests involved in the faith which we have espoused. For the propagation

for your own personal salvation will deepen Christian public spirit will more than keep pace with it. Oh! for that faith that will be the sound

His service and according to His will, do not, I pray you, forget these things. As for your treatment of me and mine, it has been kindness, nothing but kindness, from the first day until now. You know that I am thankful and that I love you fervently. Through trials and Joys we have passed together, and my heart is knit to you with bonds which no separation can ever break. I shall remember the many scenes of happiness which I have shared in your homes when your households have been flied with hope and gladness. And then more frequently I shall think of the bereavements and the burdens which I have seen you bear. I shall often recall, as I do to-day, those whom death has taken from your homes. Many of them have only fallen asseep in Christ, the aged saints, the youthful brilevers, the little children,—and if we are faithful we shall meet them all again in an eternal home. How happy I should be if all to whom i have spoken had been persuaded unequivocally to embrace and to confess the Savior. But I remember with thankfulness the numbers who have, as I trust, during these years of my labor, been led to Christ. If there are those among you who are secretly hoping in Christ, let me say to you, my dear friends, that you ought to acknowledge him openly by your lips and lives. The Savior's will, the Savior's voice, and the day and place in which you live, call for the most complete and bold avowal of Christian principles and convictions that a man can possibly make. "With the heart man believeth unto rightcousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." But if any who hear me this morning are not only without the Church, but still strangers to Christ Himself, I can only pray may another pastor be able to lead you to unfeigned seriousness, repentance, and faith, or

JAMES PYLES

PLANT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 17.—This after

MOODY AND SANKEY.

AT OMAHA, NEB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—The evangelists Mood and Sankey held their meetings in this city to-day under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The attendance was im-mense. The Baptist Church, in which the meet-ings were held was not a carter large to accommodate the vast crowds who see and hear this celebrated pair.

BALTIMORE. METHODISTS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—The Nation

tion of local preachers of the Methodist Bp pai Church of the United States met in Fas Street Church to-day to celebrate their twe fifth anniversary.

CANADA.

Exodus to the States-The Pacific Railway Negotiations-Woodwork Ex-ports-A New Way to Collect Old Debts. MONTREAL, Oct. 16 .- Low water has compelled

MONTHEAL, Oct. 16.—Low water has compelled the mills on the Magog River to stop work, in consequence of which 600 operatives are thrown out of employment.

MONTHEAL, Oct. 16.—Dun, Wyman & Co. report failures in Canada for the quarter ending sept. 30 as 130, with listolities of \$1.219,763, against 417 failures with habilities of \$6.098.617. gainst 417 failures with liabilities of \$6,998,617

against 41 failures with infolinties of \$6,000,617
the corresponding quiter last year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Orrawa, Oct. 17.—The exodus to the States
still continu ea. A local ticket-agent states that
during the past two weeks he has sold forty
tickets to persons going to settle, not to visit, in
the United States.

Notice is there in the Official Greatly of appelle

He is working a section or measured property.

A contractor whose sources of informatic are unquestionable states that a trifle over L0 Chinese are employed on the Canada Pacifi Raliroad in British Columbia; while the white including overseers, barely muster 500.

Father Faure, whose name was connected with Gatineau incendiaries, has been removed the Parish of St. Cecile de Lac Pache. Fath Gay is his successor. Father Faure has religious in the church-property.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

kept in every family for i

The public will beware of a lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Sos ing forced on the market by misropre It will ruin any clothes washed with upon having Dobbins' Electric.

PLAYORING EXTRACES

NATURAL FRUIT FLAV

Dr. Price

FLAVORING

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE



STOCKS IT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON MARGIN. DAY & FIELD

BANKERS AND BROKERS, bers of the New York Stock Excha 130 La Salle-st. CYRUS W. FIRLD, New York, Special. bash is 1923, Chicago & N. W. Sinking Fund is, ar, South Park & Pacific 7s, and other choice and Bonds for sale.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Cincinnati Open Festival.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

ELATHURST, Ill., Oct. is.—The telegram in tosay's Tribuna, headed "Music in Cincinnati,"
sonveys in one particular an erroneous impression. The operatic venture referred to is
undertaken solely by the College of Music,
those organization and business interests are
utirely distinct from the Musical Festival Association. The permanent festival chorus, remuty established under the leadership of Theoora Thomas by the Festival Association, is deted solely to the work of the festival. It will
te no part in the operas which the College of
this has engaged Mr. Mapleson to give at the
mic-Hall. Very respectfully,
W. W. TAYLOR,
Becretary Festivals of 1875 and 1878.

Eric Street Paving.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

LAGO, Oct. II.—I did write the letter in unday's Tribuna over the signature of chword," and calling attention senerally defective method of paving in the City of go, and instancing the work now in progm Eric street as an illustration of what I I mentioned no names of contractors, and red in no personal abuse, nor did I use or opprobious epithets to individuals. I simulated attention to facts existing and susple of proof or disproof by a personal existen by those who would be called upon for the work, and by the public at large, as interested in having good streets to

which is interested in having good streets to arive over.

Now, repeating all that I said in that letter, mad since Measrs. Waskins & Perkins have to-day advertised themselves as the contractors doing, or failing to do, the work, I again call public and private attention and inspection of the materials used by those gentlemen in paving that street, and their method of putting those materials there.

As to these gentlemen, personally, I have nothing to say. It is their work and materials alone of which I speak; and it my experience for a quarter of a century in the various methods of improving the streets of Chicago gives any force to my opinion or advice, let that force be given.

S. H. Krancox.

The Latter of The Chicago Tribune.

Bulcigno.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Kinggron, Can., Oct. 15.—In your issue of cet. 13, in an article entitled "Duleirno Surrenged to Monteuegro," in speaking of the claims of Greece you use the following language: Their claim was conceded in the Berlin Conross to be just, and it was officially recognized. We years have elapsed since the treaty was igned, but nothing has been done until now to course the territory, and even now it is uncersain what the Powers will do in carrying out a proposal which originated with England."

On July 5, 1875, M. Waddington and Count Court the French Plenipotentiaries, laid before the Congress a protocol setting forth the rectification of trontier demanded by Greece from the Ports. M. Waddington, in a long speech, appealed to the sense of justice of the Congress, and pointed out the reasons for satisfying, in the general interest, this demand made by and for Greece. Count. Corti warmly supported M. Waddington. In reply, Lord Beaconsfield said he "had long hesitated in bringing himself to consent to the motion tabled by M. Waddington," etc., and concluded by saying "he would now consent to the proposal signed by M. Waddington and Count Corti."

It is sufficient to prove it was France and not England who so warmly encouraged Greece in her demands at the Berlin Congress, and it is France and not England who must now take the leading part in the new drama of coercion, as Gambetta hardly" less than Waddington has committed France to this course.

The motives which induced France to show her sympathy for Greece I will not enter upon, but it was certainly not a single, pure, undivided love for the country or people; neither will I inquire into the motive which induced you to substitute the name of England for France in your article. I simply appeal to your sense of instice to contradict the statement and greatly oblige

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CRICAGO, Oct. 16.—"Fair Play" in last Sunday's issue neglects to give the date of Mr.
Boscovitz's birth. Why should such a mystery be
thrown about this event, so important in the

Resort Courteous.

No part of the Democratic armor has been unbuskied.—Cincinnati Engairer.

Perhaps not. But we think we detect a failing of the Democratic pantaloons, the result of a break in the gallows.—St. Louis G.-D. paper.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of the Financial Events of Last Week in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Less Active and Easier-Provisions Dull.

Grain Bather Weak, but Closed Steadier-Hor During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The large amount of the Chicago bank clearings last week compares very favorably with those of the corresponding week of last year. The figures are \$39,500,000, against \$29,100,000. This increase of 35 per cent fully bears out the good reports given by Chicago merchants of the prosperity of their business. In all departments of trade we hear but one voice—all are doing as well as could be wished. Our manufactories are overcrowded with orders, and in many cases, as with the plaining mills, are compelled to keep their customers waiting. Our merchants are doing a big trade, and there are no failures among them. The country behind us is full of money, and its merchants are purchasing liberal stocks of goods. Our stock-brokers find the demand for investment and speculative securities strong. One Chicago broker, the day after the election, did one-twentieth of all the business transacted on the New York Stock Exchange. The market is almost bare of local securities, but such as can be found command high prices. One branch of Chicago industry does not seem to be doing as much as it ought to do. The Chicago banks, according to their last statements, have \$25,000,000 of cash, against liabilities of \$51,500,000, showing that there is a large amount of idle money in their vaults.

Country orders for currency were heavy all through the week, and large amounts of gold and currency were sent into the interior. New York exchange sold between banks at 750@\$1 per \$1,000 discount.

Loans were moderately active at \$405 per cent on call, and \$607 per cent on time.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. The large amount of the Chicago bank clear

The clearings of the Ci week are reported as follow Hale, of the Chicago Cleari	icago banks for the by Manager D.	
Data. Monday	6,737,817 411.4 6,773,567 702, 6,390,108 405, 4,281,981 514.3	1265 1285 1286 1782 1864
Total	\$30,500,622 \$1,143,4	183

Corresponding week last year... 2075,6.0 2,321,374
In the stock market on Saturday at the opening sales to realize profits kept the market from advancing, and finally caused a decline of nearly a point. But the buying kept up, and at these prices all the stock offered was taken, and at the close there was a new spurt. At one time is was stated that the Vanderbilt stocks were the favorits of buyers, and that the Grangers were favorits of buyers, and that the Grangers were being neglected, and this condition of affairs was connected with the arrival of Mr. Vanderbilt from Europe. The news of the heavy snowstorms in the Far West did not affect the stocks concerned, unless the decline in Northern Pacific preferred is to be attributed to that cause. Northwestern preferred advanced 3, while the common declined %, this in face of the belief of most operators that the common is the best purchase, as the earnings of the road are so large that both stocks will yield the same revenue. The course of the preferred indicates that some strong buyers are taking the stock out of the market. The trouble in the Southwest passenger business was not known in time to affect transactions in Wall street. The cut is the worst that has yet been made, and cannot fail to affect the revenues of the roads if it is kept up. Erie was hammered toward the end of business, but closed without loss. There are indications that the demand for stocks is extending to the miscellaneous varieties.

are indications that the demand for stocks is ex-tending to the miscellaneous varieties.

Of the roads concerned in the Southwestern passenger troubles, Burlington & Quincy was stationary at 139; Rock Island made %, to 118%; Alton %, to 114%; Wabash %, to 38%, the pre-ferred 1%, to 72%; and St. Joe 1%, to 41%, the preferred 2%, to 85%. It is not safe to expect a decline in stocks as a result of the railroad war.

quotations:	
Amle	Hukill196
Bodie400	Independence 40
Boston Consolidated130	La Urosse 31
Bulwer120	Leadville 35
Battle Creek350	Leeds 18
Best & Belcher 1034	
Buckeye 21	May Belle 13
Bull Domingo550	Moose 836
Calaveras 30	North Standard 35
California210	Ophir900
Caledonia105	Plumas125
Consolidated Virginia.300	Red Elephant 41
Chrysolite 534	Robinson
Climax80	Sierra Nevada 1134
Columbia Consolid't d 118	Hilver Nugget 38
Consolida'd Imperial 24	South Bulwer 50
Durango 20	sutro Tunnel125
Eureka Consolidat'd.1900	Tioga 90
Father De Smet 800	Unadilla 14
Goodshaw 35	Unicorn Consolidat'd, 15%
Great Eastern 58	Vandewater 81
Horn Silver	ilrard185
	yesterday from mines.
\$41,921; total for the we	98K, 3/80,046,

A Company of the comp

	RECE	RECEIPTS.		ENTS.
	1800. 1879.		1990.	1879.
	12.878	12,022	9,190	9.416
	173,499	241,864	112,548	289,709
****	411.181	190,988	454,803	302,000
	133,014	44,473	134,5:14	63, 104
****	12,338	11,494	4,689	6,045
	39,175	63,651	19,311	31,122
	417,622	342,458	25,291	141,918
	2,30%,030	766,230	672,250	455,700
S	104,000	213,000	60,283	106, 487
S	108,300	283,910	2,936,919	2,256,228
			62	60
	******	*******	612	165
****	4.530	3	1,129	555
****	62,332	138,300	838,815	1/0.364
****	215,300	77,840 252,6%	60,215	152,700
****	29,988	21,629	230,486	201,300
	8,596	4,201	6,976	4,797
	443	1.065	2,003	1,420
	204.881	187,257	249,000	*****
STATE OF	125	50	249/030	258,460
	109.453	218.3%	20.481	107 000
	10.916	3,345	N80	167,830
	6,352	4.50	1,761	1.611
	1/2	112	4,101	1,611
	5,700	6.872	4,063	3.26
	2.317	2 340	400	86

Toledo were 444,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 308,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York Saturday: Beceipts—Flour, 12,466 bris; wheat, 308,560 bu; corn, 180,460 bu; corn, 56,076 bu; corn, meai, 880 pkgs; rye, 1,960 bu; bariey, 20,200; malt, 1,300 bu; pork, 630 bris; beef, 3,788 bris; cut-meats, 762 pkgs; lard, 2,579 tos; whisky, 368 bris.

Experts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 28,000 bris; wheat, 723,000 bu; corn, 430,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 28,000 bu.

The following were the shipments of provisions from this city during the times named. The weights are gross:

| 1579-780, 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-730, | 1573-7

.....1,161,357,778 1,000,152,450 The following table exhibits the number of cars of each grade of wheat inspected into store in this city since the 1st of October to date for

five years:				W.	414
	100.	1879.	1878,	2877.	1876
No. 1 hard No. 2 hard No. 2 No. 2 No. 3 Rejected Unmerchantable	100 16 2,589 1,259		13 44 3,146 2,506 1,012	1,338 605 814 3,166 604 118 21	17
Total cars	4,472	5,848	6,769	7,529	5,25
Of the 4 479 name inspects	ad a	far	thi	a mo	mth

Of the 4,472 cars inspected so far this month 1.015 cars were winter, which graded as follows No. 1, 3 cars; No. 2, 536 cars; No. 3, 345 cars; re-No. 1, 3 cars; No. 2, 300 cars; No. 3, 400 cars jected, 110 cars; no grade, 21 cars.

For the purpose of indicating approxim the relative cost of bogs and the product, or lated on the basis of a usual relation of vi-

Cincinnati Price Curren				
table:	_1			
	-Hogs	, for B		PORS-
Sides, rough, per lb	84 97	25.70	\$7.13	\$8.55
Sides, short rib, per lb	4.47	5.90	7.83	8.75
Shoulders, per lb	2.68	3.57	4.47	5.36
Hams, average, per lb		5.92	8.65 8.21	10.38
Lard, unpacked, per lb Lard, in tierces, per lb			8.58	10.23
Mess pork, per bri		12.13	14.85	17.57
Extending the calcula		as to	show	what
mess pork at a given pi				
mately in value of hogs,				
\$ 8.00 for mess pork is equ	al to \$3.1	0 gross	for h	ogs.
\$ 9.00 for mess pork is equal to the second second for mess pork is equal to the second secon	mi to \$2.	N gross	for h	ogs.
\$11.00 for mess pork is equ	tal to \$3.	O gross	for b	Ogs.
\$12.00 for mess pork is equ	al to \$1.	D) gross	for h	ogs.
\$13.00 for mess pork is equ				
\$14.00 for mess pork is equ	ial to \$4.	70 gross	for he	ogs.

The crop of 1873-'90 was a failure on account of low vater in the river, and only 100,000 barrels was made instead of 200,000 barrels as was looked for early in

the year.

The crop of 1800-51 is very large, and basing estimat
on the acreage planted and the turnout of mills full
250,000 barrels may be expected and a consequent to
rat te of prices, which are now over le per poun
lower than last season equal date.

To— Wheat, bu. Inited Kingdom	Corn. b 1,076,6 323,9 2,083,5
Total	9,484.0 6,708,6
The indications point to an unprecedente xport of wheat from Russia during the contests to end Aug. 31, 1881. St. Petersburg-	dly sma e twelv

on passage, including cable advices Sept. 30, as follows: Odessa, 6,000 qrs; wheat, from Azov Sea, 11,100 qrs; from Nicolaleff, nil qrs; from the Sea, 11,100 qrs; from Nicotaleff, nil qrs; from the Danube, 9,000 qrs; from Egypt and British India, 124,650 qrs; from American Atlantic ports, 331,000 qrs; from California, 389,600 qrs; from Chilt, 100,000 qrs; from Australia and New Zealand, 355,700 qrs; miscellaneous, 12,500 qrs. And of maize, from Odessa, 8,500 qrs; from the Danube, 25,000 qrs; from American Atlantic ports,

United Kingdom. Continent	9,748 14,48 18,150 12,768	9,954 11,940 24,913 15,880	67,579 88,769 97,101 117,668	34,779 50,735 97,013 111,497
Total	131,502	133,425	815,047	858,832
	WHEAT-	BUSHEL	A	1,32 230
То-	Week Oct. 9.	1879. Week Oct. 11.	Sept. 1 to Oct. 9.	1879. Sept. 1 to Oct. 11.
United Kingdom. Continent	I,616,294	********	7,653 4,400 9,504	5,000
Total.	3,020,828	3,971,900	20,114,124	30,785,131
	CORN-B	USARIS.	BRIESS	ALC: RES
70-	1880. Week Oct. 9.	1879. Week Oct. 11.	Sept. I to Oct. 9.	1879. Sept. 1 to Oct. 11.
United Kingdom. Continent	1,174,364 525,482 4.001 4,878 1,680 8,227	1,580,492 614,230 12,182 15,250 8,429 2,809		6,800,792 1,813,080 9,946 98,031 7,087 19,219
		A 000		****

ber at \$4.0006.60; 4.750 tes seller November at \$8.166 5.20; and 5.560 tes seller January at \$8.0668.10. Total, F.75 94.90 F.26 F.20 7.56 A.10 T.36 8.00 7.59 A.16 T.30 7.26 4.90 A.10 4.20 7.10 4.90 A.00 4.20 4.75

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair seport demand, with a moderate inquiry on local account, but buyers generally wanted concessions, which holders would not make. Sales were reported of 35 bris and 1,000 bast winters, partly at \$4.7585.25; 425 bris and 2,700 bast winters, partly at \$4.7585.25; 425 bris and 2,700 bast sources, and 300 bast ree floor on private terms. Total, equal to 3,025 bris. Export Sours were quoted at \$4.505.00.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were in good demand and steady. Sales were 12 cars bris at \$11.37581.00%; 3 cars middlings at \$12.7585.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$4.600 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, and rather weak, declining lige, and closing ice below the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were quoted stronger, but New York was easier, and local holders were more anxious to sell, anticipating a reaction early this week, as a consequence of increasing arrivals. Some outside seiling orders were received, but the heaviest seemed to be chefly due to "home faient." and foreign quotations were not so much regarded. The impression prevailed that some large operators had been sorking for a rise to a tew-cent scient. The impression prevailed that some large operators with their wheat to the rise and that they counted on selling at the sidvance as soon as there were signs of an improved movement in the country. The market would probably have ruled lower but for the wind storm, which was understood to be widespread in the Northwest, and might be followed by heavy rains, retarding farmers deliveries. Seller November opened at \$1.0596.1056, deciding nominally at \$1.01. Seller December soid at \$1.859.61.056, closing at \$1.0000, January sold at \$1.0000, and they were lightly at \$1.0000. Seller December soid at \$1.0000, \$1.0000 at \$1.0000 and \$1.0000 at \$1.000

SALT—Was steady and fairly active:
SALT—Was steady and fairly active:
Fine salt, per br., oatside for Onondaga.
Coarse salt, per br!
Dairy, with bags.
Dairy, without sacks.
Ashton dairy, per sack.
Ground alum; in bags.
Liverpool fine, brown sacks.
Liverpool coarse.

hough they think now wool after a while: Good to choice medium tub... Coarse or dirty tub... Fine unwashed fleece. Coarse unwashed fleece. Medium unwashed fleece. Medium washed fleece. Medium washed fleece.

LIVE STOCK.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Hogs—Easier: common, \$3.50 0.135; light. \$4.54;84.75; packing, \$4.934.79; butchers', \$4.75;440. Heceipis. 1,40. Shipmenta, 750. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—Hogs—Steady at \$4.50.

LUMBER. The Chicago market was quiet Saturday. The offerings were limited to three or four loads, which were closed out early at previous prices. There was not much call for lumber, and smaller receipts are expected this week, the late break in prices and prospect of an early rise in freights having caused manufacturers to reduce shipments and pile the product of their mills at the home docks. Shingles are slow, and quotations are reduced to conform to the late decline. Quotations:

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—GRAIN—Whest-Western lower and quiet; No. 2 Western winter red. spot and October, \$1.154@1.154; November, \$1.154@1.156; December, \$1.174@1.18; January, \$1.16@1.194; Corn-

HAY-Unchanged.
PROVISIONS-Firm and unchanged,
BUTTER-Quiet; prime to choice Western packed EGGS—Easy at 29c.

PETROLEUM-Unchanged. COFFEE-Dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 1348 134c.
SUGAR—Steady; A soft, 5/4c.
WHISKY—Unchanged.
FIREGETS—Unchanged.
RECRIFTS—Unchanged.
13,700 bu; corn.
13,700 bu; corn.
13,700 bu; corn.
130,400 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 5/300 bu; corn.
130,400 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 5/1,580 bu; corn.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
Oct. 16.—Floure—Less active; Minnesota extras, medium, 85.55; fair, 85.50; good, 85.75; straight, 85.50; Minnesota patent process, \$7.0008.45.
Rye flour scarce and firm at \$5.50.
GRAIN—Wheat less active; rejected on track, \$1.12; No 2 red, October, \$1.15% bid, \$1.16 asked; November \$1.5% bid, \$1.16% asked; December, \$1.17% bid, \$1.17% asked. Corn in good demand and firm; high-mixed, on track, \$5%656: rejected, on track, \$5%656: asked; November, \$5%6 bid, \$56 asked; November, \$5%6 bid, \$56 asked. Oats nom-

on track, MigdSo: rejected, on track, 50%; sail mixed, October, 50% bid, 55c asked; November, 50% bid, 55c asked; November, 50% bid, 55c asked. December, 50% bid, 55% asked. Octs nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Weak: creamer, extra, 35c; do good to choice, 75c,35c; vor York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania extras, 3525c; Western Reserve, extra, 355c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 71c.

CHESSE—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dail; 115(c.

WHISKY—Demand active at \$1.12.

RECEMPTS—Flour, 4.30 briz; wheak, 107,000 bu; corn, 60,00 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; res, 500 bu.

BHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS. GRAIN-Wheat lower; No. 2 red, \$1.00%91.03 cash; GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 3 red, 11039810. cash; 11,054910. Wheat lower; No. 3 do, 35835/6; No. 4 do, 5043010. Corn lower; 35/4095/6 cash; 25/4086/6 December; 37/40306/6 December;

vember. Bys dull as control fancy. 70205c.
LEAD—Quiet at 64c.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at St. 10.
PROVISIONS—Pork lower; jobbing at 715.50. Dry nait meats dull at \$15.05, 75.75, 85.10. Bacon lower at 85.50 65.675, 18.506.65

January, 51.074 asked; No. 2 white, 51.014 and non-inal; No. 2 red, 51.044. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. M.—GRAIN—Wheat steady, No. 2 red, 16035L01. Corn quies at 65561c. Out-quiet at 305232c.

OSWEGO.

COTTON. COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—COTTON—Pirm; middling. 11340: low middling. 10340: scool ordinary, 9340: net receipts. 10,170 bales; gross, 13,721; exports-france, 1,300; Continent, 1,307; males, 7,300; stool, 117,409.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—Cotton—Uunchanged; middling, 10340; sales, 1,300 bales; receipts, 4,30; sales, ments, 1,300; stock, 7,000.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18.—PETROLEUM—Firm: Sundard white, 10 test. 113(c. PETROLEUM—Firm: Craim. United certificates, 28%c bid; refined, 113(c.

TURPENTINE.

The Mother, Not the Daughter. The Mother, Not the Baughter.
It is reported in Paris that Prince Philippe
Bourbon, the son of the Count d'Aquila, is abo
to espouse, not Miss Ayer, of Lowell, Mass,
was at first rumored, but the widowed mother
that young lady. The bride of that gentium
whoever she may be, will be entitled to de
cousinship by marriage with many of the crown
heads of Europe, including Alfonso of dua
Humbert of Italy, the Queen of Portugal, a
the King of the Belgians.

If your Threat feels sore or unom-fortable, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectoress. It will relieve the air-passages of all phierm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the ef-fected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all coughs and colds, or any com-plaint of the Throat or Lungs, and a brief trial will prove its efficacy.

GENERAL NOTICES. OFFICE OF

The Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Company, 52 Broadway,

Direct all registered mail matter for this Company o No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.

The above notice is issued pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors passed July 10, "To provide mental for operating expenses at the mine"; and, instance as the prospective product of the rich mineral states of the prospective product of the rich mineral states of the prospective product of the rich mineral states of the prospective product of the rich mineral states of the product of the pro DREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY O NASSA U-ST., NEW YORK, Sept. IX 1801.—The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly divided of TWO (2) PER CER, pepuls Nov., 12 the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust to (1) Per Cert. New York; also a scrip divided of (12N N) PER CENT, payable at the asme time and (12N N) Per CENT, payable at the asme time and the control of t

HORACE WHITE Treasure DREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY

20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1883. ADDITIONAL NOTICE In compliance with a ruling of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange the track pooks of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Companyill reopen Oct. 21st and close Oct. 28th, for the particular to the stockholm. will reopen to new stock by stocknown poses of subscription to new stock by stocknown record Oct. Eth. By order of the Board of Director T. H. TYNDALE, Ass't Sect.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS'





VERY WARM.

Republicans of County, in Spite of Weather.

Their Enthusiasm at White the News from the Octo States.

Excellent Prospect that W Morrison Will Be Succes a Republican.

Large Turnout to Hear Gen Belleville Saturday Nig

Belleville is engulfed with a pois makes every one hover and shives fire, it don't seem to cool the a Republicans of this section, judg immense throng that have poure day. They are very enthusiasts and expect to carry this Co dent, and expect to carry this Co district and elect John B. Hay

Morrisen, especially since the In which has advanced Republican which has advanced Republican cent. The fences which wer Tuesday with "hedgers" are bare, and nearly all ar on the Republican side. Charprominent German hotelkeeps morning pulled down the Hanco threw to the breeze the Garfield that is the way the thing is got that the Republicans of St. Clair third county in population in the good, but feebly expresses the mind. Not a long face can be for them. They are

mind. Not a long face can be for them. They are

POSITIVELY HILARIO

Garfield and Arthur Clubs were Darmstadt, Marissa, Lenseburg, Smithton, Floraville, Millsts sehmidt, Fayetteville, Brooklyt ondelet, Shiloh, Lebanon, Sumn treville, Caseyville, Turkey H. East St. Louis, Rentchler Statis Freeburg, Ridge Prairie (colored and also the ten local clubs. In received in this county 5,8914,708, and Cooper 90; Democrat 1,084. This majority the Republic of the intention was to hold openbut the inclement weather conto be indoors, and the City-Ppacked this afternoon from fing with an audience of composed of men, women, a representing nearly all national colors. The afternoon meeting order by Charles Becker, Chair County Republican Committee.

order by Charles Becker, Chair County Republican Committee.

ON THE STAND
were the following promine David Hill, of Freeburg, 85 year in the War of 1812; just Joined lican-party; Col. John Thomas tor, and the proprietor of the T of Belleville, who served in the War; Solomon Teeter, of Freeb Scott, Felix Scott, and Josep whom served in the same war; Clintock, of Belleville, for man of the Circuit Court; Gen. Pow ville; Gen. Richard Macoupin, and many of fainous Lumbard Glee Clut filled up the time until Gen. Le by singing in a very spirited ma of their latest campaign so brought down the house. In the speaker, Russell Hinckley, citizen and banker, said:

"On this occasion I feel as F felt at the slege of Hardeur, whe the yeomanry of England. excla more, into the breach, dear more,' Since 1860 there has no important election than if are now approaching. We venerable citizen here (Davi his four score years and ten, we the War of 1812? He is

TTON. Oct. 16.—C

ROLEUM. PENTINE.

Not the Baughter.

AL NOTICES. ICE OF t Consolidated Minands Company

sroadway, NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1800.

d pursuant to a Resolution July 10, "To provide mean the mine"; and, Insanue to do the rich mineral sine of the rich mineral sine alized in time to provide it salized in time to provide it and inexpedient to do

& NAVIGATION COMPANY ORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

& NAVIGATION COMPANY -ST., NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1880. a raling of the Governing Com-pet Stock Exchange the tran-fer Railway & Navigation Company and close Oct. 25th, for the pur-to new stock by stockholders of order of the Board of Directors. T. H. TYNDALE, Ass't Sec'y.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES OF ALL KINDS,
AIRBANKS. MORSE & OO.
111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago,
exareful to buy only the Genuine,

-Notice to Contractors.

-ARTMENT. WASHINGTON. D. Canals will be received at the Concept of the United teas pecified by the Department, urf. from Nov. 8, 1880, or Feb. L. Schedule of service, instructions forms for contracts and bonds ary information will be furnished the Second Assistant Postmaster.

TO THE FAIR SEX

REGULATOR. NGLISH REMEDT. Cores Lem-menstruction. Ulceration, ovarias es known as Female Weathness. To mar as a Periodical and Regra-phical Company over where the boxes or \$0.00. Sent by mail tree vession of \$0.00. Sent by mail tree y sealed.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
echanics' Block, Detrois, Mich.
ale Agents for the United State
mphics sent free.

THYSELF.

THE uniold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEASODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCHENOE GLIFE; or, SELF-PRESE, VATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility. Or vitality impaired by the error of examed, and the second of examed, and the second of the second second in the second second in the second second in the second second

PARKER, No. HEAL ton, Mass. The HEAL till and experi-THYSELF.

Lost Functions and Energy Restored; Sexual Debility Cured by the use of the Cheever Electric Belt. e, wonderful in its effects in rester-any cause. For circulars, riving ddress CHEEVER ELECTRIC hington-st., Chicago. Price, 18.00;

CELLANEOUS. DR. KEAN, or by mail, free of charge, on a special diseases. Dr. J. head in the city who warrants cares of The Republicans of St. Clair County, in Spite of the Weather.

VERY WARM.

Their Enthusiasm at White Heat Over the News from the October States.

Excellent Prospect that William R. Morrison Will Be Succeeded by a Republican.

Large Turnout to Hear Gen. Logan at Belleville Saturday Night.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 16.—Although elleville is engulfed with a polar wave that makes every one hover and shiver around the fire, it don't seem to cool the ardor of the Republicans of this section, judging from the Republicans of this section, judging from the immense throng that have poured in here to-day. They are very enthusiastic and confident, and expect to carry this Congressional district and elect John B. Hay in place of Morrison, especially since the Indiana boom, which has advanced Republican stock 25 per which has advanced Republican stock 25 per cent. The fences which were alive last Tuesday with "hedgers" are now almost hare, and nearly all are candidly on the Republican side. Charley Spier, a prominent German hotelkeeper here, this morning pulled down the Hancock flag and threw to the preeze the Garfield banner, and that is the way the thing is going. To say that the Republicans of St. Clair County (the standard form) in population in the State) feel third county in population in the State) feel good, but feebly expresses their state of mind. Not a long face can be found among

POSITIVELY HILARIOUS. Garfield and Arthur Clubs were present from parastadt, Marissa, Lenseburg, New Athens, Smithton, Floraville, Millstadt, Kleinschnidt, Fayetteville, Brooklyn, East Carondelet, Shiloh, Lebanon, Summerfield, Centreville, Caseyville, Turkey Hill, Berkner, East St. Louis, Rentchler Station, O'Fallon, Freeburg, Ridge Prairie (colored), Mascoutah, and also the ten local clubs. In 1876 Tilden received in this county 5,891 votes, Hayes 4,08, and Cooper 99: Democratic majority, 1,084. This majority the Republicans propose to transfer to the other side, and they will do it beyond any reasonable doubt. The intention was to hold open-air meetings, but the inclement weather compelled them to be indoors, and the City-Park Hall was The intention was to hold open-air meetings, but the inclement weather compelled them to be indoors, and the City-Park Hall was packed this afternoon from floor to ceiling with an audience of about 2,500, composed of men, women, and children, representing nearly all nationalities and calors. The afternoon meeting was called to order by Charles Becker, Chairman of the County Republican Committee. ON THE STAND

were the following prominent citizens:
David Hill, of Freeburg, 88 years old; served in the War of 1812; just joined the Republican party; Col. John Thomas, State Senator, and the proprietor of the Thomas House of Belleville, who served in the Black Hawk War; Solomon Teeter, of Freeburg; Charles Scott, Felix Scott, and Joseph Ogle, all of whom served in the same war; William McClintock, of Belleville, for many years Clerk of the Circuit Court; Gen. Powell, of Belleville; Gen. Richard Rowitt, of Macoupin, and many others. The famous Lumbard Glee Club of Chicago filled up the time until Gen. Logan arrived by singing in a very spirited manner several of their latest campaign songs, which brought down the house. In introducing the speaker, Russell Hinckley, a prominent citizen and banker, said:

"On this occasion I feel as King Richard felt at the siege of Harfleur, when he called on the yeomanry of England. exclaiming: 'Once more,' Since 1860 there has not been a more important election than the one we are now approaching. Why is this venerable citizen here (David Hill) with his four score years and ten, who fought in the War of 1812? He is

his four score years and ten, who fought in the War of 1812? He is

AN 61,D RANGER.

[Applause.] Here is another who served in the same war, and this gentleman (Solomon Teeter), who comes from Abraham Lincoln's county [great applause], shouldered his rifle in 1833 to drive out the savages who lurked in ambush where now stands the Empire City of the great Northwest. What are they all here for? And what are these young men who are about to cast their maiden vote for Garfield and Arthur [applause] here for? They are here to cheer us on and to go once more into the breach. [Applause.] But we have before us a younger warrior, one who served in a larger war igreat applause], who was at the front in the hottest of the fight when Copperheads were standing in our streets shaking their ambrosial locks at us, and saying "Lincoln's money and Lincoln's bonds won't be worthad dollar a bushel.' He was where Rebel bullets flew thick and fast. He is now here waging another battle. He is once more at the front in

and conspicuous position attracted universa attention.

Our folks are wild over Indiana and Ohio, and to-night we "jollify," with Wilcox, of Mendota, as chief speaker. This section will roll up a grand majority for our ticket. We are working like beavers night and day to make it still larger. May the good work go on.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.
Frank Straub fied a bill Saturday against his wife Rosina, charging her with desertion, and asking for a divorce.

John T. Smathelis alleges that his his wife Margaret has been continuously grant for the

John T. Smathells alleges that his his wife Margaret has been continuously drunk for the last two years, and while enjoying this extended spree has been guility of divers acts of eruelty; and nothing will soothe his melancholy but a decree of divorce.

A bill was filed Friday, but suppressed for service, by Henry L. Ryce from Lillian P. Ryce, on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty.

Rosa Glube also filed a bill the same day against Solomon Glube for separate maintenance on the ground of desertion, and to prevent him from leaving the State or disposing of his property.

And the business of Saturday was wound up by a bill for the same relief by Nellie M. Benton, from Roger N. Benton, on the ground of desertion.

Judge Tuley Saturday granted a divorce to Maria Mittel from William Mittel on the ground of adultery; to Mabel Charlotte Foss from William W. Foss on the ground of cruelty; and to Ellen O. Geddes from John J. Geddes for desertion.

ITEMS. The Appellate Court has adjourned for two or three weeks to prepare opinions. They will, however, hear motions each morning. To-day is the first day of the October term of the Circuit Court, and Wednesday will be de-fault day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Singer & Talcott Stone Company filed a foll Saturday against the Chicago & Lemont Stone Company and Edwin Walker to restrain them from using a patent for improvements in stone-planing machines issued originally Jan. 25, 1870, to A. T. Merriman.

Charles H. Comstock filed a bill against the Moline Wagon Company to prevent them using his patent for an improvement in end-gates for wagons.

A libel was filed by Lemuel D. and John L. Norton, owners of the steam canalboat Montauk, against the steam propeller Buckeye, to recover \$6,398.91 for alleged colilision. They state that on she Aug. 19 last the Buckeye was running up the South Branch of the Chicago River, and when near Throop street bridge the Buckeye was seen coming down. The Montauk immediately signaled that she wanted to pass to the right, which signal was answered by the Buckeye, but a moment afterward the latter altered her course and collided with the former, striking on the port bow, causing her to sink in a short time. The expense of raising and repairing the Montauk was \$831.46, and the time lost was thirty-seven days, valued at \$30 a day, or \$1,110. She was loaded with .3,551 bushels of wheat, worth \$1 a bushel, which was a total loss, and was abandoned to the insurers, and suit is brought to recover the whole amount, \$6,38.91. The suit, however, as to the value of the wheat is brought on behalf of the insurers.

STATE COURTS. Harriet L. Card commenced a suit in trespass Saturday against Elisha V. Long, claiming \$10,-Sophia Weber began a suit for \$3,000 against Frederick Weber.
Charles A. Mair sued George Andrin to recover \$2,000.
Henry and Jerome Schorestene began a suit to recover \$1,200 of Edward Gerardin.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Contested business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

APPELLATE COURT—No call until further notice. Motions each morning.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call
2,634, 2,940, 2,948, 2,958, 2,956, 2,968, 2,974, and 2,976.

2,904, 2,940, 2,948, 2,952, 2,958, 2,974, and 2,978. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROCKES—77, 85%, 89%, and 90 to 98, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Set case term No. 3,87, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Beaton, and calendar No. 514, and all cases that have been passed to the foot of the calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions Monday and Tuesday; Wednesday, 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Ootober calendar.

JUDGE BARNUN—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUN—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 847, 855, 860, 881, 862, 866, 871, 873, 878, 888, 923, 924, 964, 967, 953, 950.

CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 321, 418, 415, 416, 419, 420, 306.

JUDGMENTS.

Cracur Court Junes Rogers Charlotte S. Saaifield v. C. A. Vosburgh; verdiet, \$500, and motion for new trial.

" WE THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND."

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION.

A Strange Case of Moral Depravity on the North Side.

George Mitchell, Hunting the Husband of His Divorced Wife,

Hires a Vagabond to Shoot Him for Fifty Dollars.

George Mitchell in 1874 and 1875 was a member of what is known as the Lake street squad in the Police Department. He was stationed at the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne depot, and, in those haloyon days of bunko and confidence operations, that was a lucrative position. Mitchell flourished, but in an evil hour he borrowed \$50 from the notorious "Soap" Levy, who was then the power behind the chair of the Superintendent of Police. Levy saw no way of getting his money back, and there were many other men who suited him better than Mitchell, so he was disgracefully dismissed from the force. Mitchell's record as a policeman was none too good, excepting even this. Since then Mitchell has been somewhat prominent to the close observer of record as a policeman was none too good, excepting even this. Since then Mitchell has been somewhat prominent to the close observor of things about town. He is the bull-dog faced amsteur. Faistaff of a policeman whom one met with at Haverly's Theatre. He was the terror of the "mashing" fraternity who used to make the theatre lobby their stronghold. The city police spurned him, but nevertheless he proved a faithful employé to the theatre, and at last accounts was still employed there. Occupied thus his business life was apparently smooth and unruffled, but beneath this his private life was as tempestuous as the past few days have been. His heart strings were like a vast number of telegraph wires, which with the soughings of the wind gave forth the most doleful sounds. It is commonly believed that all this was Mitchell's own fault, and that if he had behaved himself as he should have done all this misery through exposure of tender feelings might have been avoided. He fought his wife bitterly when some three years ago she brought suit for divorce, alleging brutality, cruel treatment, and lack of support at his hands. The decree was, nevertheless, granted, and at froquent intervals Mitchell has foolishly created disgraceful street scenes by dogging the footsteps of his wife and daughter, and whenever an opportunity presented itself of stopping them with threats and all sorts of foul language. These brawls cannot be described, so turbuient were they and so replete with flithy words and expressions that shame both mate and female inmates of brothels. It was frequently the case that Mrs. Mitchell and daughter were escorted away from the scene by some gentlemen who pitied them for the abuse which Mitchell was arrested, but he was so familiar with the tricks about Justice-shops that he generally managed to escape punishment.

Since obtaining the divorce Mrs. Mitchell married a Mr. Weston, well-known as an advertising agent, and with whom she lives in comfortable circumstances at 86 North Clark street. The husband has fa

A MATTER OF LIPS OR DEATH.

The facts of this interesting occurrence may be briefly stated. Along about noon yesterday a fast-looking horse attached to a light buggy containing Mitchell and another man drove up to Peter Mahr's saloon, opposit Lincoln Park, and just a little north of Mr. Weston's home. The men entered the saloon and had several drinks, and the unknown man, who appeared rather intoxicated, appeared to have appropriated Mitchell's overcoat and a revolver, which was contained in one of the pockets. Mr. Mahr and the inmates of the saloon saw Mitchell seat himself at a table, take out a card, write a few words upon it, and then order his companion to deliver that at No. 886 Clark street. A few moments later they saw T. W. Baker, who lives at No. 886, but in separate apartments from the Weston family, enter the saloon. As soon as he asked for "Mr. Snow," the unknown jumped up, and sticking a revolver in his face, excitedly exciained, "I'll far you now." Mr. Baker was taken entirely unawares, in fact was stunned, the fellow having thrust the weapon into his face with such force as to leave a small dent with the muszle on the left check near the bone. In an instant, and before Mr. Baker could have protected himself, Mitchell had saatched his companion's hand away, exclaiming as he did so, "That is not the man I gave you \$50 to shoot."

That these words were actually spoken Br. Mahr, a young man named Douglas, and another young man stirm positively. Through some one present at the time Officer Zimmanck was notified, and upon going to the place he arrested the young man who assaulted Baker. The fellow made a desperate resistance, and threatening to shoot the officer if he did not desist, actually cocked and snahped the weapon in his coat. A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH.

Appelance) Little Abgedingt with granted protect, who cannot from a first protect, who cannot from a first protect protect one from the protect protect of the cannot from a first protect protect of the cannot from a first protect protect

desperate rush at them, they step aside wis marvelous grace and quickness, and he passed.

"When several horses have been killed, an the sport kept up in this way till the bull shows signs of fatigue, another part of the performance. commences. The me take arrows some three feet long, trimmed with brilliant-colored ribbons, and with barbed stee points. They show wonderful daring as the dash up to the bull and plant them in his back but are so dextrous that they always escape his horns, as he is now driven to his greatest fury.

"Soon this cruel amusement terminates, an now comes the last act.—the death of the bull of the espada, or swordsmen, there are two famous ones, Franscuelo and Larnestigo, and both by chance were at Burgos on that day They are the pets of Spain. The women seem to admire their prowess, and fall in love with them; and the men show them marked attentions, and seem to rejoice in being their frienda With a brilliant vermilion cloak in his hand, the awordsman approaches the bull, and with wonderful daring actually plays with and around the maddened animal, which seems to give full scope to his fury; and, the wider he is, the happier is the Spaniard. At last he draws his sword, takes careful aim, and, as the bull approaches, he plunges the sword into a vital part, and the bull falls dead.

"It seems incredible that in a civilized country, in the Nineteenth Century, such an amusement can exist, such brutality be practiced, and the rising generation of a nation be taught to love and admire it. It was truly disgusting, though the picturesqueness of the costumes, the wonderful adroitness and daring of the men are very fascinating; but what can be the future of a nation which fosters and encourages such brutality among its sports?

"I came on next day, to Madrid, and, in its museum of grand old paintings and works of Velasquez, I am happy in my summer's work."

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S.

HOOLEY'S.

The scholarly Barrett has departed, the legitimate drama has been laid on the shelf, and, in accordance with the inartistic and purely commercial policy pursued by some of the managers of the first-class theatres, by which policy we have Shakspeare, Frank Frayne with his dogs, negro minstrelay, and emotional drama sandwiched, we are now treated to a series of performances at Hooley's by what is known as the Leavitt vaudeville troupe. The first of these performances was given last night, when it was found that the organization, notwithstanding its French name, was not a first-class, nor even a second-class, variety show, and certainly unworthy the patronage of the kind of people generally seen in this house. We found the majority of the specialists to be—putting it mildly—of a very ordinary character, the small minority to be clever, and the sketches to be stupid when they were not vulgar or verging on something more objectionable.

idly increasing, but no sign of Sarah or Jarrett. Heavy bets are made that Dona Sol will not come up to time.

Scene III.—Hope.—12:30.—No Sarah; no Jarrett. Great anxiety among the crowd, which, however, diminishes on the arrival of a number of heavy swells laden wita bouquets.

Scene IV.—Smelling-Bottles.—12:33.—The advent of the diva is further presaged by the appearance of a swarm of newspaper reporters, some armed with opera-glasses and smelling-bottles prepared for the journey.

Scene V.—The Arrival.—12:35.—Tremendous excitement among the crowd and a sudden rush toward the doorway, where Dona Sol is seen entering, surrounded by a heavy bodyguard. Greetings and adleux more or less feivent rendered pathetic and picturesque by the plentiful use of pockethandkerchiefs. Sarah, half radiant, half tearful, at last tears herself away from her devoted slaves, and with her attendants is stowed away in her coach.

Scene VI.—The Parting.—I p. m.—The train moves; all hearts move with it. A few heavy puffs of the engine and the Dona begins her long journey, and the heavy swells and all turn mournfully away to lament the departure of their fair and capricious tyrant.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

John Raymond was in the city yesterday. He was at Docatur to night.

WISCONSIN.

The United States Senatorship Contest.

Senator Cameron Said to Decline a Re-election.

Correspondent Sounds the Praise of Sawyer.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

LANCASTER, Wis., Oct. 16.—In this State the most interesting and important political event of recent date is the letter of Senator Cameron in which he declines to be a candidate for recisection. The circumstances attending his election in 1875 were such as not only to attract attention beyond our borders, but also to leave for some years within them, among Republicans, animosities "sharper than a serpent's tooth." That those bitternesses no longer exist is largely due to Senator Cameron himself, whose Senatorial career has been such as to molify persons most deeply grieved and disappointed by his election. Taken from the privacy of a provincial law practice, without a characteristic that had influenced his ambition to try the higher world of politics, or marked him in the eye of the public as Congressional raw material; elected by proxy, on a platform he had never seen, by a coalition of bolting Republicans and Democrats,—his Senatorial opportunity was as much the product of an accident as was the incontinent intellect of Mr. Tristram Shandy. The Carpenter Republicans, who loved Carpenter, and the remaining moiety, who had been led by bosses to rally on the winning side, when they found themselves on the wrong side made outer darkness and the gnashing of teeth realistic to a degree that might readily have been mistaken for a fulfillment of the prophecy concerning the "children of the kingdom." The little rings revolved like mad, and the muslo of their central spheres was sweet belis jangled out of tune. Even Mr. Carpenter could allude to "the vacancy created in the Senate by the election of Cameron."

No man ever took his seat in that body under more embarrassing direumstances. Your David Davis had at least a well-established public reputation. But Cameron, if he succeeded or not, had to make a Senator out of the original dust of the earth, and "to give the world assurance of a man" where many believed not even an entity existed. All this he did and with a measure of succe

standing its French name, was not a first-class, nor even a second-class, variety show, and certainly unworthy the patronage of the kind of people generally seen in this house. We found the majority of the specialists to be possible to the majority of the specialists to be putting it mildly—of a very ordinary character, the small minority to be clever, and the satches to be stupid when they were not vulgar or verying on something more objectionable. The opening piece, "Dr. Tanner Off for Europe," was noisy, devoid of a vestige of fun, and the proof, was not the proof, and the proof, a

scoon II.—Hope—12:30.—No Sarah; no Jarrett. Heavy beta are made that Dona Sol will be the series of the series of

COLIORADO,

Attempts to Capiture a Fugitive.

OTRAX, Colo, Oct. 14, Via Sazz Laxx Ctrr, Cot. 17.—The Indian Agent at Los Pincos he had not been as the control of the Constitution of the

the offerings from the Holy See in order to at-tend to the needs of their coontry." "For which reason," it adds, "the Apostolic See perceives with dismay that while on the one side its ex-penses are daily increasing, on the other the alms of the faithful are decreasing." The Car-dinal intimates that in the present perplexing state of affairs the Vatican must rely in a great measure on the generosity of American Catho-lics.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

MONTPELIER, VL., Oct. 18.—A joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate providing for an amendment to the Constitution' making the sessions of the Assembly begin on the first Wednesday of January, beginning in 1887, and making the day of election the first Tuesday of November, beginning in 1888. If passed by the Legislature, the amendment will go before the people at the next election, in 1882. This is the first time in the history of Vermout that a constitutional amendment has been proposed in the Senate.

THE TRIBUNE IN INDIANA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Herrow, Ind., Oct. 18.—To show how things are "booming" I want to tell you that three weeks ago to-day I sold eighteen Times and five Tribunes; to-day I sell fifteen Tribunes and ten Times,—an indication that Indiana is "getting out of the woods."

NEWS AGENT.

From the office of the Aurora, a well-known German religious paper of Buffalo, N. Y., we lately received the following statement: Mrs. O. Wieckmann, wife of the proprietor, writes: Speaking from experience, I can recommend Hamburg Drops most highly. I had suffered for six years with salt rheum in the face, and tried all known remedies to effect a cure. Now, after having taken the Hamburg Drops for some time, the redness and itching have entirely disappeared, and I am well and strong again.

Cleanse and moisten the dry stickey mouth of patients and refresh them with Hop Bitters di-uted with cool water.

Truly a gentleman's smoke: the Richtraight-cut No. 1 Cigarettes. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES TWEET THE LIBUNE BERANCH OFFICE'S.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER—
our patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged as the Main Office, and will be South Division of the Main Office, and will be South Division of the Main Office, and will be southed by the Company of the Co

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 250 West Madison-st., near Western-st.

TH. SONNICHESEN, Druggist, 250 Blue Island-sv., curper of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fang Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Liacoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 541 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 151 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st., North Division. NORTH DIVISION.

1. BURLINGHAM & Cu., Druggists, 46 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st.

corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 65 East Division-st., between La Salle and Wells. CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-A 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING ON For South Haisted-st, near Madison, rented for \$1,100 per year, will sell for \$6,000; one of the best-paying investments in the city. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, IN West Washington-st, corner Haisted,

FOR SALE-3 STONE-PRONT HOUSES, ALL IN first-class condition, nearly new, well rented, near Union Park; will sell the three for \$18,000, or \$6,500 for one; one-third cash, balance time. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, IP West Washington-st, corner Haisted. Halsted.

FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND SOXITS
feet, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sta.,
R.500. MATSON HILL, 36 Washington-st. FOR SALE-STUNE-FRONT, CORNER VINCEN-nes-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., with brick barn, \$7,500. MATSON HILL, 26 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-SOLES PERF. LAKE-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-ninth-st., running to ratiroad. MATSON HILL, 35 Washing on-st. FOR SALE-OOTTAGE AND LOT NO. 5 SMART-st. on easy monthly payments. G. S. THOMAS, 139 La Salle-at., Room 8. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD UPON which houses will be built to suit the purchasers on easy payments in the best locality there, with lake water and connected with sever. Railroad accommodations and educational advantages not surplased by any place as near the city. Will go with party wishing to purchase to see the property at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT.

Room 21 Otts Block. JOHN A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Outs Hook.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT EAST WASHINGTON
Heights, and; near the new Pullman CarWorks, on the Western Indians Rallway; if taken at
once will be sold theap. BRYAN LATHROP, We
Dearborn-st.

Dearborn-st.

POR SALE-W ACNES NEAR IRONDALE, WELL situated, for subdivision: this tract will pay elarge proft; at the price at which I can sell it. BRYAN LATHROP, 91 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE-BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AT Rogers Park on the lake shore, sine miles north of Couri-House, on monthly payments, or will joan to partice who will build. D. W. & J. R. KEAN, 90 Washington-st., Room 39.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished flat of four or five rooms for light housekeeping, within twelve squares of Madison and Statests. Address, with terms. CØ. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR
fist, furnished or unfurnished, on the North
Side. Y Z., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 10 OR B-ROUM HOUSE,
must be detached, between Thirty-first and
Thirty-ninth-sta, near steam-cer station. Y Z., Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Any Party Wanting to Put up a Building for manufacturing or other purposes located on corner of van Buren and Franklin-sis, and known as Brown's Mill. will please call on THOMAS H. BROWN, 35 State-st.

A LADY WANTS TO ADOPT A GIRE, AGE A from 8 to 18 months. Call or address IT E. Madison-st., room 5, 36 floor. Colored only.

CIGAR STORE OR SIMILAR PREMISES IN ONE-must be low. Address C II. Tribune office.

CIGON PRIEST AND C. D. FIRSTONE MEM. Company, of Columbus, O., are stopping at the Grand Pactic Hotel, and will remain and astend the National Carriage-makers' Convention, which will be held in this city the 30th and 19st.

KEEP OUT COLD DRAFTS. COBB'S DOOR. A springs are warranted the best in use, and will close a door promptly. Factory, 35 Kinzie-si., corner Dearborn-sv.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG HAS BOOKS and not afraid to work. Apply 18 West Van Baren. W ANTED-A YOUNG MAN AS ARRESTANT BOOKKeeper and general office work. Addition own handwriting, giving reference. D. D. Jahl. LORY & CO... II. West Handolph-st.

WANTED-A PRACTICAL JELLY-MARKS TO go to St. Louis. Address MANUFACTURES. Care M. L. Parke, St. Louis Post-Office. Coachmen, Teamsters, Jo.
WANTED—TWO GOOD TEAMSTERS FOR THE
Woods for the winter. Inquire at Nos. 177 and
379 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-00 RAILEOAD LABORER Iowa Wisconsin, Illinois, and Misconsin Illinois, and Misconsin free fare for oail; 50 farm hands for Illinois, day. CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-si

WANTED-A LIVE AGENT IN SVERY YOU and city for our new "American Button-life Gauge and Cutter." Nothing like it! Ladies want at sight. Gauges distance between and length holes, exiting same time rapidly. Sortes them labor. Five minutes showing seels it! Orders all direct to any Fost-Order in United States. All far ples it and four great stamps. Write for the effects of the control of the contro WANTED—AGENTS—ENEMIGETIC MEN. WITTO-or without experience, for a desirable while business, quaranteed to pay 50 weekly on small cap-lail. Send stamp for papers, and investigate, or call of North Clark-st. up-stairs MERRILLA COLCHISMS S., Falladelphia, Fa.

WANTED—CANVASSERS EVERTWH
sell fancy needle cases, needle packag
goods, notloss, novelties, jeweler, file. O
free. C. M. LININGTON, of Jackson-si., Ch

WANTED-S AGENTS FOR THE BALL O new patented article used in every family pecially adapted for hotels and laundries. For etc., call Monday, 7 to 9 p. m., 33 Blue lained-st V. Samhad. WANTED SOBER RELIABLE PORTER
Douglas House, corper Tairy-Rity-st, and O WANTED-BOY FOR ERRANDS AND DE WANTED PROVALE HELP

WANTED-IN A FIRST-CLASS BOAUDD house, A No. 1 cook; must be a good breast pook, and thoroughly understand per bess; to a competent person good wases and see that the see that Employment Agencies.

WANTED - CAPABLE GIRLS FOR 1 work to cook, wash, and iron, and secon Registry, 75 West Monroe-st. Bureau of List WANTED-GOOD GERMAN AND SCARI vian stris for private families, hotels, and ing-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, its Milwanted

Miscellaneous.

Wanter-LADIES TO PURCHASE THE ORI
solf-fitting system of dress-calling. Instruse
free. Agents make 16 per week. Appendix a
perfect dressnakers for R. Ladies abould arm
this immediately at 125 Wabsah-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
OlTUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAT O
years' experience as bookkeeper, cashing respondent, etc., in a prominent New Year eligible a similar position in a Chicago house das, tilghest references; moderate expectation. A
L & Tibune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL JOB and book printer. Address A. C., St West Tollards. (Chicago, III. Coachmon, Ill.
Coachmon, Teamsters, Co.
SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHWAN
groom by a sober, tendy man, who thorous
derstands the business, sardement, who thorous
far trotting and all classes of hore and
recommendations. Call or address F. 2000
Thirty-first-st., near Michigan—av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD AND REperianced shorthand writer, work in the greature
after 5 p. m. or, mornings before 5 a.m. C. it. Fributaafter 5 p. m. or, mornings before 5 a.m. C. it. Fributater 5 p. m. or, mornings before 5 a.m. C. it. Fributacollector at a fair sainty, for which he will give a
bond of 800 for prompt and honest performance of
duty. City references given. None but resultable
houses need reply. Address B u. Tributa office. SPITUATIONS WANTED PRIVALE Employment Agencies, SITUATIONS WANTED - WISCONSIZ Cooks, laundresses, bousports, sec nurses, trained help. Registry, 75 West M

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED Of good Scandinavian or German female help can bupplied at G. DUSKE'S office, he Milwaukee-av. Scamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CO
seamstress, to see in families by the day of v
call at 200 Cottage Grove-av.

Housekeepers.

Jeuarion Wanted by A Middle woman as housekeeper, nurse for an lave ake entire care of an infant. Jess of reference at the Control of the Con

Washington-st. Room 2.

VOUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-30 ACRES OF HEAVY TIMBER I and in lithnois, to per sore cash, or will avchange for chicago improved or unimproved. We have also a large list of farms in all of the western Slates for sale or to exchange for city property.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT-ROOM COTTAGE WITH BARB-TO RENT-SIX-ROOM COTTAGE WITH BARB-TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

Office, purposes, in the business centre of the West Side, occupied for the last 9 years by a flips-class definities. Apply at Room II.

TO RENT-WO LIGHT AND AIRY ROOMS FOR Discontinuous and the complete of the last 9 years by a flips-class definities. Apply at Madison-st. Completely and the complete of the last 9 years by a flips-class definities. Apply at Madison-st. Completely the last 9 years by a flips-class definities. Apply at Madison-st. WANTED-TO RENT-A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FOR RENT-A

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITUE BY CANADA OUT PERSONAL OF PARRY, IN West Hornows.

THE NORTH WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE ERROR Tamo of the lowest current rates of interest wixing or on Missions, on improved farms, improved and properties in dittee and town, and on properties in dittee and town, and on properties of interest will be gradually by the of loan and character, location, as the second of loan and character, location, as the loan and loan and loan and loan and character, location, as the loan and loan.

TO LOAN—AT S PER CENT—SUES OF SALE AND residence property. LYRAN & JACKBOOK, Freeland Block.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST. NEAR TEX BRIDGE—or wanted.

BOAR DING AND LOBGING.

CHARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND CHARACTER, with room, such to Side of the loan and to St. Also rooms reprised without board.

WINDOOR EUROPEAN HOTELS, TERROR BOOK and from per day, Mid-10 of 19 per week, free loans and room per day. Mid-10 of 19 per week, free loans and room per day. Mid-10 of 19 per week, free loans and room per day. Mid-10 of 19 per week, free loans and room per day. Mid-10 of 19 per week, free loans and room per day. Mid-10 of 19 per week, free loans and room per day. Mid-10 of 19 per week, free loans of the loans of

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL TRIBON
Block-Rooms from 5 cents to 5 per cay.
WINDSOR HOUSE, IN STATE-T. OFFORITY
Palmer House-Life per day, it to per vecday board, it.

BOARD WANTER.

DOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FERMAN
where there are but few boarders not wone of the visiter in a private family
where there are but few boarders not wone of
Adams. Address for two days 0.78, Tribune class.

A LL THE LADIES AND GENTLEREN WE wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets and bedding can get an offer from E HERICAL Hist. 68 leads in the city. He member the number, 58 classes.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF Corders by mail promptly attended to. Installed Corders by mail promptly attended to. Installed A Li. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF COTTON ALL. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF COTTON ALL. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF COTTON ALL. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF COTTON ALL. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF COTTON ALL. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF COTTON ALL. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF COTTON ALL. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF COTTON ALL. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF COTTON ALL. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF COTTON ALL. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF COTTON ALL. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF

CHICAGO STORAGE CONTRACT.

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CHICAGO STORAGE CONTRACT.

STORAGE STORAGE CONTRACT.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE.

STORAGE STORAGE STORAGE.

STORAGE FARRY. 180 West Monroe-et.

A GOOD CHANCE—A GOOD GOORF AND SILVED ON SILVED CONTROL OF SILVED PARTNERS WARTED.

EN T. RAYMOND is at the Pacific

LECTURE BY MR. N. J. O'C. FRENCH.

Mr. N. J. O'Connell French, grandson of Daniel

PConnell, of Ireland, delivered a lecture last
wening at Maskell Hail on Desplaines street on

Ireland as It Is." The audience, largely com-

clative.

Icturer's aim was an outline of the eteristics of both country and people, as and from the standpoint of intelligence and athy. He drew no ghastly pictures of the and oppression, but seemed to be contiously confining himself to unvarnished tion, rather portraying the firmness and nee with which the Irish people bear up their multitudious wrongs than seeking int their persecutors in strong colors, aking of the Irish women, of their wit, ity, devotion, constancy, qualities as wives, ers, daughters, sweethearts, and nuns, he are all that poetic fancy could create in ay of sentiment and eulogy, eliciting long continued applause. After treating of thus, he said that it was they who kept otism burning, and that for all the men of all have done the brightest crown for ty to her cause belongs to her women. Ite a left hy passage was devoted to Irish washe, the lecturer said, is not typified by ourse badinage usually pronounced such justica in Ireland, and the division in

rion in Ireland, and the division in he spoke guardedly, but evidently Roman Cutholic, whose See, he atancher supporters in the world he people.

w to speak of the hopes of the Irish helr prospects for deliverance, he reight of conddence in America, her next struggle with England

MILITIA NOTES.

SECOND-LIEUT. W. H. BAILEY, of Battery D COMPANY C, First Regiment, will give an in-ormal reception at the armory to-night. Don D. Milles, Second-Lieutenant of Com D. Third Infantry, has tendered his resigna

PRIVATE L. C. PETERSON, Company I. First Regiment, has applied for an honorable dis-charge on a surgeon's certificate.

At an election of officers held by Company B, Third Regiment,—Rockford Rifles,—Oct. 8, Capt. Thomas G. Lawler was rediccted.

CAPT. G. M. HOLMES, Company F, First Regi

commends the honorable discharge of bert E. Smith, of his company. CAPT. FRANK B. DAVIS, Company C, First In atry, asks for the discharge of Private George Whitney, on account of leaving the State.

Third Infantry.

The following officers have been reflected by Company I, First Regiment: Captain, C. R. E. Koeb; First-Lieutenant, A. S. Johnson; Second-Lieutenant, Charies J. Downey.

CAPT. T. G. LAWLER, who has recently been reflected commander of the Rockford Rifles, was presented with an elegant gold badge by the members of his company at the Tremont House

CAPT. CHARLES S. DIERL, Company H. First Infantry, has asked for the honorable discharge of Privates Frank Cotes, Monroe Mitchell, E. P. Herrick, and Sergt. Nelson E. Ohner, on account of removal, except Mitchell, whose discharge is asked for on account of business.

Governor student of Springing and Miles arrived in Chicago Saturday night, as did also the Janesville Guards of Wisconsin, and both companies took train via the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Road for the South. They were joined by the Governor's Guard at Danville, and thence the tree companies will journey together. The route is through Nashville, Chattanooga, and Dalton to Atlanta. The boys will pass over some of the most important battle-grounds of the Southwest-Stone River, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringold, Ga., and many of lesser note. This route will be full of interest, as there is scarcely a point on the road that has not a historical reputation. B Company, of the Second Regiment, went by way of Cairo. The members were fully equipped with fatigue suits, knapsacks, haversacks, cantines, overcoats, and blankets. They presented a fine appearance. Several other companies would have zone from this city could the young men have obtained leave of absence from the establishments in which they are employed. The objects of the reunion have been mentioned in the "Millitia Notes" several times heretofore.

SUBURBAN.

BLUE ISLAND.

The Republicans held a meeting Saturday evening at the Garfield and Arthur headquarters, which was addressed by Gen.O. L. Mann, the Hon. William Aldrich, and John Ferren, candidate for County Commissioner.

A hand-car which conveys workmen to and

A nand-car which conveys workmen to and from South Lawn met with an accident Thursday by the breaking of a seat which precipitated two men to the ground. Ben Dufenbach had his leg broken, and E. Armit was badly bruised.

Bishop Cheney will lecture Tuesday evening at Tiliotson Hail for the benefit of Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church. His subject will be "Ingersoll and His Methods."

The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club will hold a drill this evening.

The Union Veteran Club hold a meeting this evening to perfect arrangements for an outdoor camp-fire for Saturday evening.

The Garfield and Arthur Club will hold a ratification meeting Thursday evening at Tiliotson Hail. The Hon. William Aldrich. Maj. Brockway, and other candidates will address the meeting.

A memorial service was held yesterday morning by the Sunday-school of the Methodist Church in memory of Anna Brandt, who died during the week.

Mr. H. W. Fitch, whose son was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, took his son to Dwyer, Ill., and tested the mad-stone. As it did not adhere to the wound on his leg, it is concluded that the dog was not mad.

Mr. Charles Phillips has built a large barn, forty by eighty feet, on his property south of Sixty-third street on Wentworth avenue, which is causing considerable feeling upon the part of residents in the vicinity. They claim it is an injury to their property. He will use the barn for the purpose of acclimating country borses before they are taken to the city to be soid.

Mr. C. D. Perry expects to erect ten new houses before cold weather sets in on his property near Sixty-seventh street.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 17.—The large pork-packing stablishment in this city known as Smith's establishment in this city known as Smith's pork house, which has been lying idle for some time past, has been leased by Coey & Co., of Belfast, Ireland, and will be opened Nov. 1. They will run the house throughout the year on a large scale, giving employment to a great number of hands. They will slaughter about 1,200 per day.

which first appeared here in a mild form a few days ago, has spread rapidly, and a very large per cent of horses is affected, although the street-cars are running as usual and business has not been impeded. The disease is not as virulent as during the previous epidemic.

Winchester's Hypophosphites

"HERETIC HUNTING.

This Is Now the Business of the Rock River Conference.

Dr. Thomas the Victim of Cast-Iron Methodist Orthodoxy.

He Is Formally Requested to Abandon the Church of His Choice.

The Doctor Presents a Formidable Protest to the Conference.

He Will Not Be Kicked Out, but .Will "Stand on the Inside."

His Attitude One of Stubborn, Confident, Militant Resist-

The General Baptist Association of Illinois at Decatur.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Conference transacted very little routine business to-day. It was, of course, expected that action upon the Thomas case would be taken during the day, and the members assembled with the idea that, from the prominence which the case of their famous Chicago brother had assumed, and the proviers in and out of the Church as to when the

nce work. In this they were disappointed. When the Bishop called the delegates to order announced that the Rev. A. F. Pilcher, Chap

Two years ago Dr. Thomas presented a paper in which he agreed that upon three points, he did differ from his brethren and the church. At least two of these points were vital and fundament of the points were vital and fundament of the properties of the produced of the pr

a while. "I should say to this young brother, 'We have no place for you amongst us.' 'Well,' he says, 'are you a set of unmitigated old fogics? Is there no chance for a man to think for himself? Do you want to put a man in a strait-jacket and require him to give a pledge that he will stand still, intellectually and spritually? I say, 'No; a thousand times no. Go out, and may G od bless you; and if, you have any message to deliver, proclaim it wherever you can get the people to listen. Preach, if you like, what you call the Gospel; but do not ask a body of stalwart old Methodist preachers to indorse what you are doing. Go on and paddle your own canoe, if you wish; build your own structures, but don't come here and ask us to put aside the plety and wisdom of a hundred years of Methodism, that God has honored as He has rarely honored any church, and say that your teachings are our teachings."

Elder Jewett said he objected to the remarks of Brother Axteli, because it was the second time he had spoken on the subject, but the Bisbop held that he could make as many speeches on the question as he desired.

Brother Axteli thought that he had been mis-

Eider Jewett said he objected to the remarks of Brother Axtell, because it was the second time he had spoken on the subject, but the Bishop held that he could make as many speeches on the question as he desired.

Brother Axtell thought that he had been misrepresented by Brother Hatfield, and wished to get himself right before the Conference as regarded his views of the atonement.

Eider Jewett said he did not believe that Dr. Hatfield had pointed his remarks toward the brother, but Brother Axtell said he had certainly mentioned his name. In reply to this, Dr. Hatfield denied that he had referred to the brother in his remarks, but said that as long as Brother Axtell had made the point and appeared to enjoy it, he did not see what harm there was in silowing him to go on.

Brother Axtell then resumed his remarks. He said he was not digressing, because it was that Christ was a substitute for a penalty and not the substituted penalty. That was the doctrine of the Church of the present day was not the doctrine of the Church of the present day was not the doctrine that Dr. Hatfield soctrine was that

Of A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The speaker said he desired to point out the Doctor's wrong, and wished to submit a resolution, not as a Conference action, but as an embodiment of his wews. It read as follows:

"Resolved, first, That we are extremely jealous of the strong, carnest orthodoxy of our beloved Church."

The Bishop said he did not think it well to put it in such a formal shape, and Brother Axtell said he would make it a part of his speech.

Eider Jewett said he did not favor the substitute, and called attention to the fact that the other resolutions for which Brother Smart's paper was proposed as a substitute based the resolution addressed to Dr. Thomas upon his own admissions. Dr. Thomas had said he differed from the doctrinal teachings of the Church, and he had misrepresented the wear in the substitute based the resolution addressed to Dr. Thomas, and that was the rose of the Northwest. They had hoped to change Dr.

ananow of doubt on any of these subjects. In have not, myself, read one in ten of these discourses after they were in print; but I know it cannot be in them, and for the simple reason that it is not in me. And I claim more,—that the final results of my teschings are not to unsettle thinking men, but to settle them; to give them something on which to stand. My methods, it is true, are in the main those of induction and inquiry, leading, or trying to lead, the mind up to a point where it perceives and feels the truth, and hence will embrace it; rather than to declaim, and dogmatize, and try to force the intellectual or spiritual assent. But I quarrel not with those in the ministry who prefer a different course. We must each try to do our work in the way it is given us to do, or that we boat can.

"But what are the points on which my yiews may, and I suppose do, differ from some others? These I gave in my written statement to the

may, and I suppose do, differ from some others? These I gave in my written statement to the Conference. They relate to three points: The

atonement, future punishment, and the inspiration of the Scriptures. But left its remembered that I believe in all these; but my theory or explanation is not the same as that held by many, and I suppose the majority of Methodist preachers. I believe in the atonement; but I don't believe in the penal or butcher theory that makes Christ a sinner—treats Him as a sinner, and punishes Him as such to make good that therestened penalty of a broken law.

They had objected to the woor described, in a certain sense, the penal theory that represented God as having said that the sinner should die, and now the penalty was to be executed, and sither the sinner or some one else in his place is to be killed; and he had said: "To me such a view is unreasonable and unjust. It makes

GOD AN ANGRY TREAT

rather than a loving father. It leaves no place at all for mercy." Instead of charging that theory or the Methodist Church he had said in his sermon that most Methodists sought relief in the governmental view, which made atonement a measure for securing the moral order of the universe. But in spite of that he had been charged with saying that the Methodist Church held to the penal theory. If it would do them any good and help along his case he would read the following from his sermon:

"I believe that God loved the world—loved it just as much as ever Christ loved I t; that the love of Christ and the divinity of Christ; I believe that He was but the vicariousness of God's everisating love coming forth to seek and the following from his sermon:

"I believe, in the divinity of Christ; I believe that He suffered for us, suffered, O how much more than tongue can tell, that we might be wood to His life; that we might be redeemed from sin and made like Himself; might come in our measure into the same law of love, of vicariousness, and suffering for others. But I do not believe that He was aver punished as guilty, or that the penalty of the law had not been and the first that he might be wordened from the and helpinate for others. But I d

DR. THOMAS' REPLY

business of the Conference has been light to-day, simply the ordination of Deacons and Elders, whose names have appeared in THE

Elders, whose names have appeared in The Taibune before.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas

preached in the First Congregational Church this morning to a large audience. The text was taken from the twentieth chapter of St. Matthew, the thirtieth and thirty-first verses.

The following will be presented by the Rev. Dr. Thomas to the Conference to morrow as his reply to the resolutions asking him to withdraw from the Methodist Church:

To the Members of the Rock River Conference—Dear Fathers and Bretters. For a quarter of a century I have been trying to persuade my fellow-beings to turn from sin to righteousness, and all this time have been inviting them to find a home and the fellowship of the people of God in the Methodist Episcopal Church. At her alters I have met and welcomed with a full beart and outstretched hands many hundreds, and now comer the strange scene of 100 of your number, all but forty-seven of this Conference, of you my brethren in the ministry, by your vote requesting me to leave not only the pulpit of the Church, but to leave the Church itself.

ON WHAT GROUNDS

do you urge this strange request? Is it because of any fact or even rumor affecting my moral character? Not a breath of any such suspicion has, to my knowledge, ever been whispered. Have I been unfaithful in my work, or neglected it to engage in other callings? No such charge has ever been made or even suggested. I would not boast, but I think I can truthfully say that, in these twenty-five years. I have not given scarcely that many days to any business purruit, nor have I ever asked for time to rest or to travel, but have tried to be devoted to one work. What, then, is the ground of your complaints? Is it purely our beliefs,—of real or supposed differences of opinion as to the best methods of stating and explaining certain doctrinal points? I have affirmed before you my unquestiouing faith in God, in the divinity of Christ, in the immortality of the soul, and in after-death rewards and punishments. I have affirmed before you any unquestiouing fait

of Christ, in the immortality of the soul, and in after-death rewards and punishments. I have affirmed

MY ENTIRE RELIEF

in, and my full sympathy with, the special doctrines of the Church, the doctrines of prayer, of repentance, of regeneration of the witness, of the spirit, and of holiness of heart and life. I have affirmed my belief in the doctrines of the atonement, and in the inspiration of the Scriptures. I have given you the torus in which I hold these doctrines, and the explanations that to me seem most rational and Scriptural. I have said I would not accept the "verbal theory" of inspiration, and many of you have here said that you could not accept it. I have said I beld to the "moral" and not to the "penal theory" of the atonement, and many of you have declared that you do not hold the "penal theory" of the atonement, and many of you have declared that you do not hold the "penal theory" of the atonement, and many of you have declared that you do not be lieve. I have said that I could not accept the doctrine of a Hell of material fire, and some of you bave said here that you do not be lieve it, nor teach it; and yet you charge me with heresy for not believing the very things that you yourselves do not believe.

I HAVE EXPRESSED MY BELIEF that souls go out of this world free, and my hope that all the possibilities of God's wondrous love and grace do not end with this short life. I have said that I believe in the eternal stability and righteousness of God's moral government, and that all sin will be properly punished. I have said also that, if souls sinned forever, they must suffer forever. I have said that, on this confessedly deep and awful subject, I had reached no settled convictions as to the final issue, but that I must believe in the "eternal goodess"; that

THE MERCY OF GOD WILL LAST FOREVER:

THE MERCY OF GOD WILL LAST FOREVER:
that punishment will not be in wrath, but in
love; that God will in no world cast away the
penitent, and that i hope for a brighter home in
the long future than has been generally held or
is now, as I suppose, held by many, if not most
or all of you. To these milder views and bright
hopes you seem to take exceptions; and now,
with all these facts before you, and with my
statement of two years ago affirming my
belief that I am in substantial accord
with the doctrines of the Church, and in the
fullest sympathy with its spirit and work, you
assume, in the resolution you have passed, the
very points at issue, and affirm I am not in accord with the Church,—I am no longer in it,—and,
therefore, request me to go out, to leave it.
Brethren,

I CANNOT DO IT.

There are personal rights that I cannot feel it a
duty to surrender. I have not worked all these
years without sincerity and deep conviction.
Others of our ministers are leaving; one at the
last Conference and three at this have
left us. I have stood by my Church for
years, and that, too, with the most
fattering offers of much more money for
far less work if I would leave. I am not sectarian, nor even very strongly denominational, but
I have an interest, and I have rights, in the
Church to which I have given the labors of my
life that I

IS THE QUESTION OF LIBE

crought to the attention of the la conference that body did not even to disapprove his teachings, but silence. You cannot have forgotten

silence. You cannot have forgotten

THE MANLY WORDS OF DR. HAYMORD in pleading for a "tolerable God," in defens
a "reasonable Hell." Some of you seem to get these things, and seem to be almost us scious of the growth of the world, and that is a growth in theology. We are in a transit period, and the world cannot a think, be held to faith by to tie it down to all the past. There may room for honest thought, and with it a prolerabee in differences of opinion. From days of Wealey Methodism has bosisted of large liberty. I have iong boasted of this felt perfectly safe in it. I can hardly now lieve that in a world where so much we needed this whole Conference should witself—worry me, one of its bard-working mover questions not of morality, but of opin over questions not of morality, but of opini and these, too, not essentially related righteousness. I cannot, brethren, by comp-ing with your request, permit you, so far your action goes,

ng with your request, permit you, so far your action goes, to PLACE THE METHODIST CHURCH ON RECORD as one of the most narrow of all the Churches our day. In all this unpleasant affair I have mained on the defensive, thinking that my did would end with trying to take care of music but I now feel that it is my duty to defend the Church against any such seeming intolerance your action would imply. Were I not, in so was feelings, in full accord with the spirit as work of the Church. I should not have write for an invitation from you to go out, nor, in the language of Dr. Hattield, "10 be kickedout a square-toed boot," but, feeling that I am such accord, I SBALL FEEL COMPELIED TO STAND ON THE METHOD.

and contend as best I can for liberty and to

TO A MUCH LARGER EXTENT THAN

THEY SEEM TRUE TO ME,
or the nearest to truth that I have been shie to
come, and as such I must hold them, not in
defiance, but in love, and I must despit seprecate the spirit of seeming bitterness,
and the tone of almost coarsances,
that has, in some instances, come into
those discussions. I think educated Carstian
men should try to seek the truth, and not to cut
off discussion by moving the previous question,
and to so conduct such debates as to be the better
and not the worse when the battle is ended. I'm
must, therefore, excuse me, brethres, for declining to accede to your request to leave the
Church, and I trust that you will regard the
paper, not as a challenge, for as such it is at
intended, but as a frank and open statement.
Affectionately,
ROCK FORD, Ill., Oct. 17, 1880.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN PRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—A Victoria dispatch says that Thursday night a slide took place air miles below Cache Creek, which completely dammed up Thompson River to a highlot of seek, which the river must surmount before resuming its course. Should the dam break away all at once the damage to railway work adwagen road from the water rushing through he narrow cañon and gorge will be enormous.

The steamship California, from Sitka, artivathis morning, and reports that the indian who murdered the Government toil-collector fittens months ago was hung on the 7th.

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POTTER—Of diphtheria, Oct. 18, at 9:30 p. m., will Bogers, used 7 years 2 months and 25 days, young shift of Stephen T. and Electa A. Potter, Funeral at 10:30 Monday, Oct. 18, from 481 Habbart. WILSON-Oct. 18, Sammy, beloved chil nd Marraret Wilson, at their residence, v. axed 6 years. "Our darling suffers no Funeral Monday, Oct. 18, at 1 p. m. Frie

and If days.
Funcas from his late residence, 22 East Indianation Funcas if 60 victock Tuesday morning, by cars to Caiver Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to stend without further notice.
Our boy has gone to rest.
[27 Buffaio (X. Y.) payers please copy.
MEADER—At Lombard III., Oct. Iš, John Brooks, and 60 years.

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